THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

REGISTERED No. 44.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXVII. NUMBER 12.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1880.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 15TH MARCH.

A CORRESPONDENT has sent us the following about the Suburban Municipality :

Lieutenant Colonel Nicholl, a highly respectable gentleman, was appointed Chairman of Ward No. 1 in May last. He rides every morning looking after every creek and corner, even the work of a petty dhangur coolie working on the road does not escape his attention. In course of his inspection he found that the overseer of the Ward was irregular in his work and after giving him several warnings brought grave charges against him before the head of the Executive at Alipore. The result was the dismissal of the overseer by the Head Executive, but he submitted a statement explaining that he was innocent and the fortunate overseer now got a new appointment under Mr. Sterndale in the Head Office of the Municipality. Is not this Mr. Editor an indirect insult to the Chairman of the Ward? I hope the Commissioner of the Presidency Division will kindly call for the records of this case and the correspondence which passed between Lieutenant Colonel Nicholl and Mr. Sterndale and do justice in the matter.

What are the Municipal Commissioners of the suburbs about? Do they think that their function is only to vote increase of salary to their officers?

WE ARE requested to publish the following contradiction :

A statement was made in a recent issue of yours to the effect that the North Western Provinces agricultural department have proposed to make agricultural experiments at the expense of the court of wards estates. We have now heard from a creditable authority that this is not exactly the case. It has only been intended to use a portion of the surplus money in solvent estates, which is usually hoarded during the minority of the proprietor and squandered by him on his attaining majority, in making improvements on the estate and introducing such innovations *as have been first proved* in the Government experimental farms to be beneficial to the tenants. Construction of wells for irrigation, plantation of trees on waste lands, improvement of cattle, &c. fall under the first head. Introduction of new implements, such as the Bihia Sugar Mill, Mr. Fuller's successful plough and the chainpump; or new plants such as the Bombay and Lengra mangoes, English potato, the celebrated fodder grass *reana luxuriaus* falls under the second head. The good that can really be done to these estates by a judicious investment of a part of its savings can be illustrated by one single instance. The wheat trade of Europe is at present monopolised by America and South Russia, although Upper Doab produces one of the best kinds of wheat in the world and the only drawback for India having her proper share in the gain is that sufficient quantity of the kind required is not produced and that the grain is not sifted for the European market. The cultivators being deeply indebted are compelled to take seed from their creditors and have no choice in the matter, and they cannot possibly buy a machine for sifting their grain as required by the European market. Here the Agricultural Department interfere and advise the estate to expend a little money in the distribution of good seed (which if necessary, may be realised in kind at the harvest time), and in the purchase of one or two sifting machines for the use of its tenants. Surely these instances are no abuse of trust on the part of Government.

Our correspondent's statements do not seem to make much difference. It does not matter much whether the experiments are to be made at the expense of solvent or insolvent Wards' estates. If the latter, money will not be forthcoming. In our humble opinion no experiments ought to be made at the expense of minors, who can have no voice in the management of their affairs.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us an account of the burial of Mr. Geddes. The native gentry of Mozufferpore assembled to pay their last tribute of respect to the memory of the lamented deceased. Mr. Beveridge, brother Positivist, who performed the burial service, delivered a pathetic address. Our correspondent gives some facts illustrative of many honorable traits in the character of Mr. Geddes. A good readable memoir of his will greatly interest the public.

THE KING OF ITALY opened the present Session of Parliament in person. His Majesty in his speech recommended the gradual abolition of the grist tax, an extension of the franchise, and a thorough organisation of the army and navy. His Majesty said that Italy was on good and friendly relations with all other States, and that the preservation of peace was her ardent desire and supreme interest. It is, therefore, he said, natural she should most scrupulously observe the Treaty of Berlin, as it is easy to her to fulfil the promise made to the world that, reconstituted in unity, she would be an element of concord and progress. The speech was received very coldly by the Right, except the passages in which his Majesty spoke of his Kingdom as being based on the love of his people and recommended the complete organisation of the army.

WE TAKE from a London paper the following summary of Parliamentary intelligence :

Colonel Stanley declined to answer a question by Mr. A. Mills with reference to Dr. Russell's letter in the *Daily Telegraph*, charging the troops in South Africa with cowardice and insubordination, until further reports were received on the subject. Some questions were put by Sir C. Dilke with reference to the military executions in Afghanistan, and as to certain despatches and correspondence in connection with them. The Relief of Distress (Ireland) Bill occupied the House of Commons on Monday. On Tuesday a very interesting question of breach of privilege on the part of Mr. Plimsoll was discussed. A resolution by Mr. Melpon in regard to the Borough Franchise in Ireland was rejected. Mr. E. Stanhope announced that the rules for the regulation of Press correspondents in India were withdrawn. On Thursday Sir C. Dilke asked for further information on the subject of the Cabul executions. Mr. Grant Duff referred to a plan which appeared in the *Statesman* for sending troops from India to Armenia, and was answered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Anderson put a question to the Secretary to the Treasury on the subject of tea adulteration.

WE REPRODUCE the following item :

Mr. Grant-Duff having asked for some information from the Chancellor of the Exchequer relative to a plan for sending British and Indian troops from India to Armenia, supposed to have been drawn up by Lieutenant-Colonel MacGregor, Assistant-Quarter-master-General, before the Constantinople Conference, and published in the *Statesman* newspaper, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, amid much laughter, that he had never heard of the document before, but the Under-Secretary would state what was known about it.—Thereupon Mr. E. Stanhope explained that it was a note received from Lieut. Colonel MacGregor of his return journey to Asia, through Western Asia and Beloochistan, but it was entirely unofficial and had never been recorded in any department, nor was he aware how it came to be printed in the *Statesman*. As it was of a confidential character, it was not intended to publish it.

We gave extracts from this memorandum two years ago. No question was then raised.

TUESDAY, 16TH MARCH.

A FIRM of Bombay Hindoo merchants, has presented Mr. Edward Atkinson of Boston, nearly two hundred statuettes, representing the costumes of the different classes in India, in return for courtesies extended to them by Mr. Atkinson during the Centennial year.

DURING the past year the total number of publications registered in the United Provinces of the N. W. P. and Oudh was 629 against 898 in the year before. Of these 337 were in the Vernaculars, 188 in Classical tongues, 66 in Polyglot, and 38 in English. The leading class is "Religion" under which head there were 184. Munshi Newal Kishore is the chief publisher, having issued from his presses at Lucknow 142 works and at Cawnpore 124.

THE VERNACULAR PAPERS of all Upper India number 103, of which 41 are in the North-West, 30 in the Punjab and 17 in Oudh. The *Oudh Akhbar* of Lucknow has the largest circulation, 719, next come the *Arya Mittra* and the *Arya Patrika* both with 600; there are eight others having from 150 to 450, among which is the *Aligarh Institute Gazette* with about 300.

THE FOLLOWING anecdote is too rich to be lost :

Sir John McNeill, a shrewd Scotch diplomatist, gained the repute of being the only European who ever got the better of a dervish. During the New Year festival the Persian religious mendicants ply their vocation most vigorously, not merely asking alms, but demanding such sums as they deem proper according to the rank of the giver. A dervish tried to extract an extravagant tribute from Sir John, and the ambassador proving obstinate, proceeded to "sit upon him"; that is to say, he established himself in Sir John's garden just before his study windows, and relieved his feelings by making a hideous hullabaloo day and night. The diplomatist was inclined to make short work of the nuisance, but was warned that violent measures would be dangerous. "Get rid of him if you can," said his Persian advisers." but do not touch him" Sir John sent for a bricklayer, and gave the order 'Build a wall all around that howling beggar in my garden and then roof it in." The dervish looked on composedly while the wall slowly rose around him, and made more noise than before; but when the roofing process commenced, and he awoke to the knowledge that it was really intended to entomb him alive, he clambered over the wall and rushed away like a madman, never to trouble McNeill again.

A CORRESPONDENT says that "the Maharaja of Dholepore has established a vaccination department in his State : that the natives are readily sending up their children to be vaccinated; and that *khilats* have been bestowed upon those who have assisted in the undertaking." Dholepore is not, we suppose, a particularly enlightened locality; and the alleged readiness of the people to try the new remedy tells, so far, against those who make so much of the danger of violating native feeling and prejudice.

THE NEWEST MANIA in London appears to be orientalism in dress. Anklets are said to have become the fashion, and a contemporary expects to see, soon the rest of the "charming costume," of which the anklet may be said to supply the first link. It will be a grand sight to see the British matron and maid decked with the pendulous nose ring.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH MARCH.

WE TAKE the following from a contemporary regarding the vagaries of a Madras official :

In conformity with our promise in a former issue we now purpose dealing with Mr. Bliss, the energetic Commissioner of Salt Revenue Madras Presidency, now cruising in Northern India. We learn that ever since Mr. Bliss was appointed Commissioner of Salt Revenue, the dismissal and suspension of officials who rendered efficient service to Government for over 25 and 30 years, and whose services the Department can ill-afford to lose, was the rule, and the infliction of heavy fines on the poor subordinates was no exception. Even this latter seems to have reached such limits that, we learn, it once evoked a mild rebuke from the Board of Revenue. In his devastations in the Department we learn that he was most energetically supported by only a few of his assistants, the most notable of whom being Mr. Ramasawmy Naidoo, the Deputy Salt Collector of the Nellore District. The eccentricities of this gentleman may be inferred from the mention of a single fact, *viz.*, that a Salt Superintendent of nearly 25 years' standing, and one who by dint of his perseverance rose from interior to superior service, and whose services met with the approbation of all whom he served, was, only four months after his transfer to Mr. Ramasawmy's District, at first suspended for a month and then forced to retire from the service, for the fault of not having the prickly-pear edging the platforms cut seasonably, a work for which Vettis, platform sweepers, are responsible.

Crack and cruel officials of this kind are of late becoming rather plentiful in Madras. What is His Grace the Duke of Buckingham about?

SIR BARTLE FRERE seems to be one of the best pensioned men in England, for the amount of work he has done. An official statement of his revenue for past services is as follows :—Pension from Indian Government, £1,000; annuity as retired member of Indian Council, £5,000; as Governor of Cape Colony £5,000; as High Commissioner of South Africa, £1,000; rent for country house, £500; special allowance for South Africa, £2,000; total £14,500 a year. Lucky man.

WE GIVE from the *Indian Charivari* the following soliloquy of our Finance Minister regarding his surplus :

Surplus or no surplus;—that is the question;
Whether 'tis better for the poor to suffer
The gross extortions of collecting peons
And pay the license tax as now in force;
Or raise a loan to pay for war's expenses
And charge posterity? For pay we must,
Since Beaconsfield has willed it. To tax the poor;
Ay; ther's the rub; I never can hope thus
To gain applause; but if a loan I raise,
How to apply my surplus? There is a sum
That makes financing seem an easy task,
And talk of surpluses a pleasant work;
But when the sum so large and unexpected,
And budget calculations all prove wrong.
Then we must pause. This unexpected sum
Puzzles the will. We'd better keep the tax
Than fly to loans we never may pay off.

Bravo!

THE FOLLOWING is the programme of the Nihilists of Russia :

1. Parmanent popular representation with full power over all general State questions. 2. Wide local self-Government, with election assured for all duties, the independence of the rural commune, and the economical independence of the people. 3. The independence of the Rural Commune as an economical administrative whole. 4. The principle that the land is the property of the people. 5. A system of measures having in view the transfer of all works and factories to working men: 6. Complete liberty of concience, speech, the Press, public meetings, association and electoral agitation. 7. General electoral rights without any conditional or property limits whatsoever. 8 Replacement of the standing army by a territorial army.

MR. DACOSTA this writes to the *Scotsman* about the so-called local self-government in India :

To those who are acquainted with India it is well known that the preponderating power vested in the officials who preside over the so-called municipalities, and the countenance which the Government has invariably given to those among such officials who exceeded their legitimate authority in preventing non-official members from exercising even their limited rights have reduced such members to the position of mere ciphers calculated to give a constitutional colouring to the arbitrary acts of officials. The members of the Indian municipalites (save in the three Presidency towns), and the members of the Viceregal and three Provincial Councils are all mere Government nominees. No element of popular representation therefore exists in our Indian Government system excepting the municipalities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay; and the statement that the natives have a large share in the local government must, under the circumstances, be denounced as entirely groundless and misleading.

The deceptive character of the Indian municipalities is forcibly brought out in the late Mr. Iltudus T. Pritchard's entertaining and instructive book entitled "The Chronicles of Budgepore;" and those who have read the introduction to Professor Fawcett's volume on "Indian Finance" just published by Macmillans can scarcely fail to see in what urgent need India stands of some effectual measure of control over her adminis-

tration such as a popular representation is best calculated to afford.

This is bare truth.

THURSDAY, 18TH MARCH.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following from the ryots of the Government estate Bonomallypore in the Diamond Harbour Sub-Division :

We have been paying rent at the same rate for the last 40 or 41 years. Notwithstanding the very deteriorated condition of our lands Mr. Collector Rickets 40 years ago enhanced the rent all round much above the rate obtaining for the surrounding lands. Though the lands are not indebted to Government for any improvement, the Sub-Deputy Collector, Baboo Jugut Chunder Shome, is trying to raise the rents at the rate of 4 annas and six annas per biggah, and not that alone but to limit the settlement to ten years only, that is the rates to be again revised and enhanced after ten years. We can on no account agree to the enhancement, for the simple reason that we are not subject to the conditions under which such an increase can be made. By reason of our long tenure we have acquired a right to the land, and we can now obtain loans on its mortgage. By accepting ten years leases we shall forfeit our rights and our lands will be of no value. If the wants of Government be very pressing we may agree to an increase on the condition of Government granting us mourossy mukrury leases. In case it becomes necessary to sell these lands for arrears of rent who will come forward as purchasers of limited tenures? In such cases the Government alone will be the purchaser and it will gain nothing by such purchase.

A CORRESPONDENT notices with regret that under a misapprehension of Sir Ashly Eden's views regarding Hospital economy, the Civil Surgeons in the Moffussil are seeking to be economical at any hazard by giving a very stinted supply of medicines to their patients. Kaladana may be a good purgative, but there are times and occasions when it may fairly give way to castor oil. Similarly neem and chirretta cannot under all circumstances be good substitutes for quinine.

ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT NOTICES that the Kulpi road extending from Bissenpore to Kulpi, in the 24-Pergunnahs, is in a deplorable condition, though it undergoes repairs every year. During the rains most part of it remains under water, and this only because the repairs consist of levelling the ups and downs in the surface caused by foot-prints and cattle-hoofs, intead of raising the depressions by laying earth upon it. This is the very road for which subscriptions were raised from the local zemindars by the late Collector of 24-Pergunnahs some 30 years ago. It has neither been metalled nor the money refunded to the contributors.

WE ARE REQUESTED to state that a fund has been organized by some friends of Indian Medical Officers and a Committee is in course of formation to aid and direct such individual efforts as may be advised in order to obtain redress or compensation for the ruin to the prospects of officers of the Indian Medical Services, caused by the orders of the Government of India, published in the *Gazette of India* of 3rd Junary last. There are now 17 Surgeons General in all India and 27 Deputy Surgeons General; the order above referred to reduces the establishment to 11 Deputy Surgeons General. Subscriptions are solicited from all interested and should be paid into the Agra Bank or any of its Indian Branches. All officers are invited to offer suggestions and to submit statements of individual injury or special hardships caused by the above order.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Protabgurh suggests for reasons given the necessity of strengthening the hands of the Moonsirim attached to the courts of the subjudge and munsif in the sub-divisions. They require English-knowing assistants. Our correspondent recommends that the Moonsirims of Moonsiffs sitting separately should draw Rs. 30 instead of Rs. 50 a month as now, and with this saving of Rs. 20 Assistants like those mentioned he thinks may be provided for.

WE HAVE received a copy of the Government of India's Resolution providing for the appointment of natives in the Forest Department. These candidates will have to pass a period of 2 years on probation at the Dehra Doon Training School. Before admission to the Training School they must submit papers showing their names, ages and birth certificate or evidence of age, health certificates, names of schools or colleges at which educated after the age of 12 and an entrance examination certificate or such other testimony of qualifications as the Conservator may consider sufficient. In case the certificate test be not satisfactory, they will be examined in Orthography, English composition and Arithmetic. The candidates will be admitted either as forestors and rangers or probationers to be trained for the post of Forest ranger, and the latter will be paid Rs. 150 if an outsider or Rs. 200 if belonging to the Forest Service. Probationers who are outsiders must be native gentlemen of good family and education.

FRIDAY, 19TH MARCH.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following letter from Sylhet :

A very interesting incident has just occurred in Sylhet. A few days ago a rumour was afloat that a learned Sanskritist of Bombay came here on a travel. Babu Grischunder Roy and a few friends saw the new arrival in a *Thakurbari* where he was known under the *nom de guerre* of "*Nara Singha Sastri*. The gentleman was requested to deliver a lecture in Sanskrit on the religion of the ancient Hindus. Notice was given to the public with his assent that Gris School was the place and 7 P. M. of the 11th instant was the time selected for the purpose. In due course the learned lecturer commenced his discourse, but the majority of the audience on account of their ignorance or limited knowledge of Sanskrit seemed not to appreciate the lecture, though very eloquently delivered for about two hours. Perhaps perceiving the state of things or for some other reason the lecturer was good enough to inform his hearers that he was equally able to deal with his subject in English, besides which he was more or less acquainted with about half a dozen European and Asiatic languages, and all present were no less surprised than gratified to hear that the worthy traveller was Mr. Sripad Babajee Thakur of the Bombay Civil Service and a contemporary of Messrs R. C. Datta & Co. of Bengal. Then leave was gladly given to him to follow his discourse *de novo* in English, for which another couple of hours were taken up without any hitch or hinderance to the satisfaction of all. On the following day a fitting reception was arranged for and given to the amiable guest by an unanimous vote of the people, who mustered strong to express regret that Mr. Thakur saw reasons to move about *incogno*.

THE FOLLOWING is going the ground the papers. An extraordinary discovery has been made by the India Office. The sister of a Bedfordshire baronet, who, being then a young girl of considerable beauty, was lost during the Indian Mutiny, has been found in a harem at Mecca. The lady is now in India, and questions have been sent out to secure evidence of her identity, which it is suspected there may be a desire to conceal.

ACCORDING to the *Pioneer* the mystery of *Ali Baba* in *Vanity Fair* has been solved. He is none other than Mr. G. R. Abereigh-Mackay, Principal of the Indore College.

MR. W. M. SOUTTAR, Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, left Calcutta on Wednesday last. A large number of friends, both European and Native, were present at the Howrah Station to bid him good-bye.

THE CALCUTTA School-book Society have withdrawn the prosecution against their head-clerk, who was charged with misappropriation and other serious offences. Was this prosecution instituted with the sanction of the Committee of Management and was it withdrawn with their consent? If the *pro tem* Secretary was not in a position to prove the charges, why did he prefer them at all? The affairs of the Society seem to be wrapped up in mystry. The old Secretary has resigned; a *pro tem* Secretary has been appointed, and he happens to be a book-seller himself and therefore a rival of the Society; some three months ago a Sub-Committee was appointed to report on the business of the Society, but it has not yet held a single meeting. This is a nice way of doing business!

THE FOLLOWING is an abstract of our Krishnaghur correspondent's letter :

You remember you noticed some time ago a criminal prosecution instituted against Babu Shamachurn Sandial of Santipore in which he was charged with aiding and abetting an offence of bringing a false complaint against a public officer, because he had written a petition for the man who complained. A second similar charge had also been brought against Shamachurn in both of which he had been honorably acquitted and discharged. A third criminal prosecution had been instituted against Shamachurn at the instance of a man, Who had been once Head Constable of the Santipore Municipal Police. The charge in this case was forgery and defamation, because Shamachurn had written the petition in which the Police Constable was charged with misconduct In this case he had been arrested in Calcutta, so far back as January 1878 and admitted to bail. Since which time no action had been taken against him and the case was revived because the first two prosecutions failed. The poor victim had applied to the Magistrate of Krishnaggur to transfer the case to Krishnaggur and not to enforce the warrant. But the Deputy Magistrate of Ranaghat had persuaded the Magistrate to change his mind and allow the prosecution to proceed. The poor man has been arrested and kept in hajut. The whole bar of Krishnaggur taking sympathy for the victim have agreed to support him by raising subscriptions for his defence. To get him out of hajut on bail, a pleader from Krishnaggur assisted by Babu Ramgopal Sanyal, visited Ranaghat and applied to the Deputy who was very profuse in his professions of fair play being shown to the accused. But this is noteworthy that no Muktear or any other person about the court would venture to stand bail for the prisoner, When the pleader's application was granted to allow him to see the accused to obtain his signature to the wokulnatnama and to give him legal advice, it was neutralized by the presence of a police officer, who would allow no talk between the prisoner and his pleader; when this difficulty was got over by another application no time was given for the instructions being given. A local pleaders offer of bail was refused. A Muktear next offered, but this time the pleader was ordered to make a written application, the hearing of which was put off to 6 P. M or more. At last the bail was granted on the condition of the prisoner having to appear in court every day at 10 A. M. When this was protested against bail was taken only for two days.

SATURDAY, 20TH MARCH.

THERE WERE 206 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 13th March of which, 13 were from cholera, 3 from small pox, 62 from fever, 25 from bowel complaints, 5 from accidents, 21 from asthma and pthisis, 15 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Ten children were still-born and 4 persons died from old age. The deaths among non-Asiatics and mixed races were 25.

WE ARE GLAD to observe that the Hon'ble Justice Wilson has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University in succession to Sir Alexander Arbuthnot. Since he has come out to India Mr. Wilson has identified himself with the cause of progress and enlightenment here.

IT IS STATED that in recognition of the meritorious services of Mr. Mackenzie, the Collector of Calcutta, the Government of Bengal has recommended the bestowal of a special pension of Rs. 6000 per annum upon him. Mr. Mackenzie is fully deserving of this generous consideration.

THE BOMBAY REVIEW publishes a reply from Dr. Rajendralala Mitra to Mr. Burgess regarding certain remarks of the latter on a paper of the former on the caves of Ajanta. We give the concluding paragraphs of this letter :

It is very kind of Mr. Burgess to be so anxious about my reputation as an antiquarian. In 1871, I published my opinion that stone architecture in India dates from remote antiquity; that it is self evolved, and self contained; and that Mr. Fergusson was wrong in saying that the history of stone architecture in India dates from after the advent of the Greeks in this country. A reply to this by Mr. Fergusson was published in the "Indian 'Antiquary," and I sent a rejoinder. Mr. Burgess, as editor and proprietor of the periodical declined to publish it, and in returning it to me very kindly said: "Mr. Furgusson is a master of terse English, and it is not prudent to annoy him." I did not adopt the advice, and I had the satisfaction of reading the other day in the Transactions of the Institute of British Architects the following remarks in a speech of Mr. Furgusson.—"It is quite certain that the classical style with which it (Afghan style) is mixed never penetrated—except sporadically—beyond the Indus. It was there met by a style with which we are perfectly familiar in the third century before Christ and from that time onwards. *It is perfectly Indian and original*, and, if never carried westward out of India, it certainly never was imported. *It was invented and perfected in India* and spread eastward through the whole Indo-Chinese countries.'

I have now got a second piece of advice. Mr. Burgess says "After what has already been said in this last paper of the Calcutta Scholar and Dr. Weber's most damaging criticism of his *Buddha Gaya* in the *Academy* of 15th November last, it is to be feared he will need to be more careful of his reputation as an antiquarian, or he may find it share the fate of Jonahs gourd." Vigour of expression does not imply accuracy of facts; so it is not remarkable that Mr. Burgess should in his anxiety for the former, be a little out in his reckoning about the latter. Dr. Weber has not criticised my 'Buddha Gaya' he has only attempted to defend himself from a charge brought against him by me, with reference to a picture published in the 'Indian Antiquary' The attempt has been made under cover of a bit of sophistry, and I have already sent on a reply. As to my "Jonahs gourd' I shall thankfully follow the advice so gratuitously given. I fancy, however, it is sufficiently safe in my keeping. I should have remembered that, when two such men as Mr. F. and Mr. B. are engaged on a work it is not proper for poachers to trespass on their preserves. I should have also borne in mind that Mr. Furgusson had once written to me to the effect that he would snuff me out if I again ventured to criticise his writings. His words were, "abuse can do me no harm, but it will be seriously injurious to you." But I did not. It would have saved me from a good deal of scurrility, if I had; but I have a notion that such things are best utilised when forgotten.

Dr. Mitra seems to be catching an ungracious habit of pricking windbags.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy will leave the capital on the 5th instant *via* Benares and Umballa. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief does not proceed on his tour as originally contemplated. The plot in Affghansthan seems to be thickening.

WE THANK Col. Tucker for a copy of the history of the Outram Statue. The book is beautifully got up and the photos given in it are excellent. It is a fitting monument of the Bayard of India.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, March 15th—Parliament will be desolved on the 24th instant, and writs will be issued on the same day.

16th—It is stated that Prince Frederick William, eldest son of the Imperial Prince and Princess of Germany, is betrothed to the eldest daughter of the late brother of Prince Christian.

18th.—It is stated that the Egyptian Government has decided to erect light houses on Cape Guardafui and Rathafoon. The Queen leaves for the Continent on the 25th instant.

20th—In replying to a question in the House of Lords. Lord Cranbrook promised to confer with the new governor of Bombay with a view to the extension of the factory act in Bombay. The House of Commons adjourned last night until Wednesday, when parliament will be dissolved.

Constantinople, March 17th.—The Russian Government threatens to cease diplomatic relation with the Porte unless the assassin of M. Commeraoff is executed.

18th.—Disturbances have broken out between the Mussulmans and Christians at Smyrna, and all the Consuls there have summoned their respective war vessels to the spot.

St. Petersburg, March 18th.—Prince Orlow, the Russian Ambassador at Paris, has been recalled in consequence of the refusal of the French Government to extradite Hartmann.

18th.—General Skobeloff starts next Tuesday to take command of the expedition against the Tekke-Turkomans.

Paris, March 18th.—Hartmann confesses that he was the principal author of the attempt to blow up the Czar's train at Moscow, and says that he is now going to America.

Rome, March 18th.—The conflict between the Vatican and the Prussian Government is ended, the Pope having consented to the Prussian Government confirming clerical appointments.

16th.—In a speech made by Signor Cairoli in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, he characterized the Italian Irredenta movement as ridiculous, and said that the Italian Government would inexorably quell any attempts to disturb the satisfactory relations existing between Italy and Austria.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

WE ACKNOWLEDGE with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: 1. Report on the administration of British Burmah for 1878-79. 2. Details of the Daily Life and circumstances of a few cultivators in some selected villages of N. W. Provinces collected for the Famine Commission. 3. Report of the Committee for investigating into the causes of deterioration of Land by Reh in the Alligarh District. 4. Report on the Horticultural Garden of Lucknow for 1878-79. 5. Report on the Trade of the N. W. Provinces and Oudh for 1878-79. 6. Report on the Wheat cultivation and Trade of N. W. Provinces and Oudh. 7. Annual Report of the administration of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce of N. W. Provinces and Oudh, for 1877-78. 8. Annual Report of the Government Experimental Farms at Cawnpore and Allahabad for 1877-78. 9. Report on the cultivation and Trade of Cotton in the N. W. Provinces and Oudh for 1877-78. 10. Appendix to the Tobacco Report of the N. W. Provinces and Oudh for 1878-79. 11. Economic Products of the N. W. Provinces Part III. Dyes and Tans. 12. Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for 1878-79. 13. First Lessons in the Science of Agriculture. By J. B. Fuller. 14. An Analysis of Sir W. Hamilton's Lectures on Metaphysics with dissertations and copious notes. By Carey Fink. 15. A Short account of the Outram Statue, Calcutta, 1860-76. By Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Tuker R. E., Honorary Secretary, Outram Testimonial Fund. 16. Privy Council Judgments on Appeals from India. By Pundit Pran Nath Saraswati M. A. B. L., and Bidhu Bhusun Banerji B.A., B.L. 17. Calendar of Mail Steamer Departures from Bombay and collection of Time Tables &c. for 1880. 18. Suddarshana Chintanika or Studies in Indian Philosophy Vol. 4, Nos. 1 and 2, for January and February 1880. 19. The Influence of Courts of Justice on the development of Hindoo Society, a Lecture delivered before the Bengal Social Science Association on the 27th February 1880. By H. Bell, Barrister-at-Law. 20. The Memorial of V. N. Tirmulia Charrer, a Sub-Judge in the Mysore Commission, to His Excellency the Governor-General and Viceroy in Council. 21. Bhashabodh or a new Hindi Reader for the use of Schools. By Pundit Beharilal Chaube. 22. Messrs. A. J. Parker and Co's monthly Illustrated Price List of Types, Presses &c. for March 1880. 23. Journal of the National Indian Association for March, 1880. Bengal Magazine for February 1880.

WE ARE SORRY to learn that Mr. Caddy, Superintendent of Conservancy and Roads, Calcutta, suddenly died this morning from heart-disease. Only the other day the poor man got a temporary lift as Assessor of the Calcutta Municipality.

MR. INGLIS, President of the Chamber of Commerce, has left for England. He did his work well both in the Chamber and in the Bengal Council. The departure of two such men successively as Mr. Yule and Mr. Inglis is a great loss to the Indian public.

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1880.

POPULAR REPRESENTATION IN INDIA.

WHILE we thank Sir David Wedderburn for calling the attention of the House of Commons to the propriety of adopting some measures for the proper representation of the people of India in the Legislative Councils or in the administration of the country, we cannot but regret that he put the case before the House in such a meagre and imperfect form. He said that "the best method of carrying out this view (popular representation) it appeared to him, would be to have representative members in the Legislative Councils, through which the Government of India was practically carried on." We wish to point out at the outset that the government of India is not practically carried on by the Legislative Councils. These Councils are summoned only to pass a few measures, which require the sanction of law. Of course many of these measures are very important, and affect the most momentous concerns of the people. But the administration of the finances is wholly beyond the province of the Legislative Councils. When there is a taxation bill laid before the Councils, there is an opportunity afforded for the discussion of the finances of the country. But the Legislative Councils have no voice in the regulation of the finances. The local Councils are not even competent to criticize the exposition of the finances by the Finance Minister. They are only to register the decrees of the Government of India in this respect. We had an illustration of this position lately in connection with the continuance of the License tax. The Governor General's Legislative Council is certainly at liberty to discuss the financial policy of Government when a tax bill is laid before it, but it cannot vote upon any item of the financial statement. It can only criticize the Budget, and then if it likes withhold its vote from the taxation measure submitted for its sanction. As the Council is constituted there is no prospect of success for independent action on the part of the non-official members of the Council. There is a standing official majority in the Council, and an adverse motion has no chance whatever. It was for this reason that the non-official members did not even move an amendment in regard to the License tax in the late Budget discussions. It were much to be wished that Sir David Wedderburn had distinctly pointed out these facts. He simply urged the principle of popular representation. He did not attempt to shew how inadequately did the present system of nomination of native members to the Legislative Council fulfil, the purpose, which it is intended to subserve.

His remarks were generally fair enough, but they did not go far enough. Sir David Wedderburn might have shewn, and he could have shewn triumphantly, that the progress of education and intelligence among the people of this country, thanks to the enlightened and beneficent policy of the British Government, has of late been so great and marked that it will not be difficult to constitute the Legislative Councils on the representative principle. He might have referred to the developement of voluntary associations amongst the natives of this country for the constitutional agitation of their grievances, to the position attained by the Native Press, and to the part played by the nominated native members in the Legislative Councils. But the too general statements made by Sir David Wedderburn gave an opportunity to Mr. Stanhope, the Under-Secretary of State for India, to give a go-by to the whole question. Mr. Stanhope did not discuss the question of the necessity of constituting the Legislative Councils on a representative principle nor the fitness of the natives for such a privilege. He simply said that India was a vast continent, peopled by various races and nationalities, and that a homogenous principle in legislation would not therefore answer. His words were as follows: "It must be borne in mind what India was. It was not as though we had to deal with one nation; it was the case of many and various peoples, and we could not, therefore, legislate for the country as a whole." But what of that? The local Councils would attend to local requirements, and local representatives would take note of local peculiarities. There are already local Councils in existence, and what is wanted is the extension of their basis on the principle of popular representation. Then there are certain lines of imperial policy and administration, which extend to all the provinces alike, and in the determination of those principles the representatives of the different provinces would occupy a common ground. No ethnic difference need interfere with discussions from a common national point of view of such general and imperial questions as the repeal of the cotton duties, the advantages and disadvantages of direct taxation, the equalization of the salt tax, the pressure of the land assessment, the question of the landed tenures, the Army charges, extravagance in public works, the employment of competent natives in the higher branches of the public service, and the like. Then, again, although the peoples of the different provinces differ in customs, habits of thought and temperament, the touch of English education has made them akin, and their thoughts and aspirations regarding questions of real national importance run in the same groove. Mr. Stanhope did not acknowledge these important facts. On the contrary he sought to put the House on the wrong scent by saying that the natives of India did already enjoy a large measure of self-government through Municipal Committees. He said:

"In those municipalities the natives had had a large share in the local Government. There were 896 of these bodies, and of these governing bodies there were no fewer than three natives to one European; but in most cases these natives were much more like Europeans than natives in their pursuits and feelings. But much greater difficulty would be experienced in dealing with the large populations outside the limits of Presidency towns. No doubt it was our duty to get at the real feelings of the natives, and in that respect he fully endorsed the remarks of the honourable member. The right honourable member then referred to the Indian Councils Act of 1861, by which considerable privileges were accorded to natives; and of the non-official members of those Councils a very large proportion were natives. In Madras, out of seven four were natives: in Bombay there were four out of six, and in Bengal five out of seven; and in the Council of the Governor-General there were four out of seven. But a difficulty arose from the dislike of natives to move from one part of the country to another where the habits of life and the climate were different from what they had been accustomed to. It was thus difficult to get any other kind of natives than those who were accustomed to European ideas, and looked at things from a European rather than a native point of view. To a certain extent steps had been taken in the direction which was suggested, but it was necessary to proceed in such a matter tentatively. It should, he might add, be borne in mind that the natives of India had advantages which were not enjoyed by the people of many other countries. They enjoyed a freedom of speech and meeting, and so long as they had not recourse to seditious language, freedom of the Press. They had, therefore, no difficulty in bringing their views to the knowledge of the Government. The honourable gentleman opposite therefore had, he thought, exercised a very wise discretion in merely calling the attention of the House to the subject, and he could assure him that the suggestions which he had made would receive from the Government careful consideration. (Hear hear.)

Now, there were several misstatements contained within the small compass of the few remarks quoted above. The Municipal Committees, Mr. Stanhope could not be unaware, were perfect farces. The District Magistrate or the Joint or Deputy is generally the Chairman of the Municipal Committee, and he is the lord of all he surveys. He is supported by a phalanx of subordinate officers, whose duty and interest it is to say "ditto to Burke." It is true that there are non-official members in the Municipal Committees, but not unfrequently are they nin-com-poops and dummies. Really good men and true, men who have convictions of their own and are strong and courageous enough to express them, are as a rule shut out. The result is that the men who pass muster as *apka wastas* are invited to sit in Municipal Committees. They in no sense represent the people and have not the capacity to protect their interests. The Municipal Committees except in the Presidency towns as a means of self-government are shams and are wholly incompetent to fulfil the great object aimed at. Then Mr. Stanhope referred to the native element in the Legislative Councils. The native members of these Councils are generally intended more for show than for substantial service; there are of course exceptions among them, who do endeavour to perform their duties manfully and in right earnest, but they are always in a standing minority. They must, therefore, hold their tongue or if they are too conscientious to keep quiet, they are easily silenced by the sheer force of majority. Indeed, in our opinion it would have been much better if these native members were not in the Legislative Council at all. Their presence only tends to divide responsibility. When it suits its purpose the Government can, as Mr. Stanhope did, point to them as the representatives of the people, whom it consults in all matters affecting their wants and wishes, but we see practically what little effect have their representations and remonstrances upon the deliberations of the Council. We do not say that they are not at all listened to; but whenever there is any question on which there is an issue between the Government and the people, they must go to the wall. The Government majority is ready to swamp them. It is true that the Government exists for the good of the people, but unfortunately in this country the thoughts and feelings of the Government are so often at variance with those of the people that there necessarily arises an element of opposition, and the native members of the Council being by law in a standing minority, can by no means hope to make themselves heard. It is a pity that these defects in the existing Councils were not forcibly exposed in Parliament.

The only other member who spoke in the House on the subject was Sir George Campbell. As usual he was very queer. He is not a friend of the English educated native; he would not acknowledge that the latter was fit to represent his countrymen; his idea of popular representation

was the village punchayet. He said "that the opinions of those who were some times called the representatives of native opinion in India did not in reality represent that opinion, but reflected rather the opinion of Europeans, who were not in all cases the persons best qualified to form a sound judgment upon questions affecting Indian administration. There was no part of India in which the natives were more capable of governing themselves than in the Punjab, but the expression of their opinion was but too frequently that of a German Jew who had established himself at Lahore. Being foreigners, he doubted whether we had it in our power fully and completely to administer the country according to our own notions, and he should therefore prefer a system of local self-acting popular institutions to the existing large,far-stretching system of management. We had already, with moderate success, introduced municipal institutions into some Indian towns, but in the larger municipalities, such as Calcutta and Bombay, the success had not, he feared, been complete. It should, however, be borne in mind that popular institutions could not be set working at once. The process of developing such institution should begin from below, and it was for this reason that he thought we should cherish the village institutions already in existence. The system of local self-government and taxation had, on the whole, worked very successfully where it had been tried, and he therefore believed that there was good ground for hope in the future. There was one point in connexion with the question which would require great care —namely the necessity for seeing that the representatives who should be appointed really represented the people and not the upper classes only." Sir George Campbell has been unfortunately trained in the school of despotism, and notwithstanding his association with the greatest free assembly of Europe, he could not fully shake off his old principles and traditions. When he advocate free institutions for India, he wished to work through the Village Punchayet, which is in many places now a myth, and which has become for many reasons the weakest point in the chain of our national existence. If the educated classes were excluded, as urged by Sir George Campbell, from the institutions of self-government in the country, these would not hold water for a day.

THE REPORT OF THE ARMY COMMISSION.

In our last issue we gave a brief summary of the recommendations made by the Army Commission, which assembled last year at Simla under the presidency of Sir Ashley Eden. We now proceed to discuss some of the most important of those recommendations. In the first place we notice that two European officers are to be added to the present complement of Native Infantry Regiments. We regret that this question should have been re-opened after it had been authoritatively set at rest by Lord Salisbury about three years ago. The reader knows that the number of officers at present attached to a regiment of Native Infantry is 23, of whom seven are Europeans and sixteen natives. It was discussed with great vehemence during the Viceroyalty of Lord Northbrook as to whether this strength was sufficient for securing and maintaining the efficiency of the Native Army. From the papers connected with the subject published in the middle of 1877 it appeared that Lord Napier of Magdala, the late Commander-in-chief, and Sir Henry Norman, the late Military Member of Council, had strongly advocated a small establishment of European officers. The latter had, indeed, dealt with the question with remarkable ability in a masterly minute. The Marquis of Salisbury, the then Secretary of State for India, after giving the question his fullest consideration, held that seven European officers were quite sufficient for the ordinary exigencies of the field service. His Lordship felt no hesitation in accepting the views of Sir Henry Norman in this matter. The noble Marquis pertinently pointed out that in time of necessity it was in the power of Government to make a temporary increase in the number of European officers by drawing either upon the officers, employed upon duties other *than regimental, upon those absent on furlough,* as well as upon those with regiments left in garrison. Sir Henry Norman had gone very fully into the question, and brought forward statistics to show the actual losses sustained by the officers of the Bengal Army in the different wars. He had shown that in the whole Sutlej campaign 12 officers of Native troops were killed, while two were dangerously and 29 severely wounded. The net result was that the number rendered incapable of fighting was only 43, being at the rate of very little over one officer per regiment engaged. In the battles of Ramnaggar, Sadoolapore, Chillianwallah, and Guzrat, in which there was most severe fighting, the total loss amounted to one officer and a half per regiment, while at the siege of Delhi in 1857 where the casualties were extraordinarily heavy, the loss after all did not exceed two and a half officers per regiment. After adducing these undeniable facts and figures, Sir Henry Norman asked the pertinent question—were these losses such as it would have been impossible to replace ? Even if a regiment, argued Sir Henry, had been left only with five officers for a time, its efficiency would not be seriously impaired. All unbiassed and sensible persons, who read the late Military Member's able and lucid minute, must be convinced of the sufficiency of the present establishment of European officers. We do not know how the cogent arguments advanced by Sir Henry Norman have been met by Sir Ashly Eden's Commission. We must wait till the report of the Commission has seen the light; but so far as the information now before the public enables us to form a correct judgment upon the matter, we feel bound to protest against the unreasonableness of the demand for a larger establishment of European officers for the Native Army. We trust the subject will receive the careful and attentive consideration of the Home Government, before the recommendations of the Army Commission are accepted. It is fortunate for India that Sir Henry Norman is a Member of the Secretary of State's Council; and we have no doubt that he will urge his views on this question upon the attention of Her Majesty's Government, with the lucidity and ability which he brought to bear upon its discussion while it was before the Government of Lord Northbrook.

Another equally important matter connected with the efficiency of the Native Army is the selection of Native commissioned officers of that army. The status and duties of these officers had been greatly changed since 1857; but the mode of selecting and training them remained almost the same as before the Mutiny. Lord Napier of Magdala was fully alive to the great importance of improving the commissioned Native officers of the Army; but as His Lordship's efforts in this direction were not seconded by the commanding officers of Regiments, not much practical good was done. Lord Salisbury, in his despatch on the re-organisation of the Native Army sent out three years ago, remarked: "I cannot doubt but that under a new and improved system of selection and training, the Native officers of the army will make themselves worthy of the confidence placed in them, and of the improved position assigned to them." His Lordship, after referring to the great advance which had been made in this direction under the personal influence of the late Commander-in-Chief, Lord Napier of Magdala, felt sure that Sir Frederick Haines would follow his predecessor's action in this important matter. The Marquis of Salisbury then went on to say: "I would suggest, however, that the attention of the several Commanders-in-Chief be called to the subject—that they be urged to exercise special watchfullness over the Native officers and to take every opportunity of directing the attention of commandants of Regiments to their position and duties, and to the importance of giving to their Native officers the utmost encouragement, confidence and support." As might have been expected the well-intentioned suggestion made by the Marquis of Salisbury was not acted upon. The commandants of Native Regiments, it is well known, do not take much interest in the welfare of their Native officers. We can, therefore, easily understand that when Lord Napier of Magdala came forward to improve their position and efficiency, he did not meet with a hearty support from his subordinates. Lord Salisbury rightly laid down that "the selection and appointment of a few Native gentlemen of good family, of approved loyalty, and of good education, to hold the position of Native Commissioned officers with the regular army, could not fail, especially if they had the further claim of being sons of distinguished Native officers, to promote a feeling of professional pride and self-respect among the other members of the same class, and to enhance the dignity and importance of their position." Lord Salisbury, doubtless, prescribed the best possible way of improving the position and efficiency of the Native Commissioned officers; but His Lordship made a mistake in leaving every thing to the discretion of individual officers. When this was done we felt sure that no steps would be taken to give practical effect to Lord Salisbury's suggestion; and events have shown that we were no false prophet. It is as clear as the most elementary proposition that uneducated men who have been promoted from the ranks to the status of commissioned officers, cannot be expected to have any self-respect or a proper sense of their position. The importance of giving educated young men of respectable families direct appointments to the commissioned grades of the Native Army cannot be exaggerated. We are exceedingly glad to see that Sir Ashley Eden's Commission has affirmed the principle of promotion to the ranks of commissioned Native officers by direct appointment of cadets of good family, who have undergone military education at a military school. The carrying out of this recommendation will be a memorable event in the history of British rule in India. There are thousands of active young men, belonging to the fighting classes, who are actually pining away for want of employment suited to their position, capacity and aspirations. These men do not care to hold charge of a purgana or to occupy a seat upon some inferior judicial bench; but in the military profession they will be in their proper element. If the Government bring up these men at a military school and provide them with a suitable and useful career, it will have achieved an important political result. Having nothing to occupy their minds the young men, of whom we are speaking, lead an idle and vicious life; and in times of trouble they become a source of danger to the State. The cure of indifference of the Native nobility in the Upper Provinces to questions affecting the welfare of their country has been, and still is, a subject of an anxious consideration on the part of our rulers. The best solution of this problem is suggested by the Army Commission, when it recommends promotion to ranks of Native officers to be made by direct appointment of cadets of good family, who have undergone military education at a military school. There is, we think, no reason why government should not proceed further; and why competent Native gentlemen should not receive regular commissions in Her Majesty's army. It is a thousand pities that the Army Commission did not take up this question. It is a reproach upon the English Government in India that only one of our countrymen—Colonel Hedayut Ali—has up to this time received a regular commission in Her Majesty's Army. The *Times*, in writing on this subject some time ago, observed that there was no reason to doubt that there were many men like Colonel Hedayut Ali. The *Thunderer* proceeded: "We even go so far as to believe that the highest ranks in the Army, the highest regimental ranks at all events—might with advantage be thrown open to Natives and that Natives of birth might be permitted to enter the service as Sub-Lieutenants, instead of being compelled to do so as simple sowars or sepoys. There are many orientals who have given evidence of the possession of the most eminent Military qualities, and surely it would be wise to utilize such qualities. There are hundreds of noble and princely families to whom Military and Court careers have been rendered impossible by our conquests and annexations. These men have no scope for their energies There is no prospect of satisfying their ambition, save through rebellion. They are rich and powerful; hot warlike blood runs in their veins. They care not for subordinate civil posts, take no interest in the duties of landlord

or unpaid Magistrates; they are too proud to enter the ranks. What, then, is left to them save sensuality and discontent of such men as dangerous rebels form. Give them Commissions in the Army; let them feel that if they prove worthy, they may rise to rank of Colonel and they would be our staunchest soldiers, the most loyal subjects of the Queen." The justice of these remarks will be admitted by every right-thinking person. If the Government can attract the scions of ancient noble families to its military service, it will have solved an important problem and achieved a grand political result. The Army Commission recommends the gradual abolition of the staff corps. It, however, pronounces,we are sorry to say, against the formation of a local European Army. The local European Army of India, the value of which had been insisted on by Lord Cornwallis and by all his successors, was, contrary to the advice of some of the most eminent Indian statesmen done away with, on the transfer of the direct Government of the country to the Crown. Since the abolition of the East India Company the cost of each individual soldier sent out to India has risen from £26-5 to £205, eight times more. We are, however, told that the short service system is to be modified. We cannot fully discuss this subject until we know not what modifications are proposed to be made in the short service system. The Commission further recommends that Native States be induced to reduce their armies gradually. As the question of the reduction of the Military strength of the Feudatory States has been fully discussed within the past few months we will not revert to it here.

A NEW CAREER FOR EDUCATED NATIVES.

IN his admirable address delivered on the occasion of the recent distribution of prizes at the Oriental Seminary, Sir Richard Garth discussed a most important subject. He took for his text the following sentence from the speech which Sir Ashley Eden had made last year at the same place and on the same occasion:—"The great problem of the day is what is to become of the young men of the Upper and middle-classes of this country." Sir Richard Garth said that two questions had occurred to him in connection with this problem—1st. Why should there exist any difficulty about finding employment for young men of good education. 2nd. If such a difficulty existed, what was the use of education. The difficulty, pointed out Sir Richard, would not exist if our young men made a proper use of their education.—Then arises the question—what is the proper use of education? Sir Richard Garth proceeded to say:—

Well, in England we are always taught to believe, and do believe, that one great use and advantage of education is to enable a young man to choose his own employment in life, and steadily and successfully to pursue it. Education is a far more expensive thing in England than it is here; and there are hundreds, nay thousands, of fathers, who not only deny themselves their own pleasures and comforts, but even the common necessaries of life, in order to provide their sons with a good education. And why? Because they consider it the best and noblest patrimony that they can give them, and so it very generally proves. Boys, who are thus provided with a good education, are expected to make, and do make, their own way in the world, and hence it is that in England we frequently find the sons of comparatively humble parents rising, by their own exertions, to high positions of honor and affluence, and even sitting by the side of our aristocracy in the great Council of the nation. And now, my young friends, let me ask you this question. *What do you come to school for? Of what use is the education* which you receive here? Is it merely that your heads may be crammed with a great variety of knowledge, or that you may carry off some such prizes as I have just had the pleasure of distributing? Is it that you may pass certain routine examinations, or that you may eventually take a good degree at the University? Depend upon it, if this were the only end and object of your education this Institution would be to a great extent a waste of time and money.

"You come here, as I hope you all know very well, with a far higher object and purpose-*you come to be made men of* to learn to fight the great battle of life; to learn habits of business and thought, and self-reliance; to find out your own faults and failings, and endeavour to correct them; to find out your good qualities,and do your best to improve them; and having thus discovered where your strength and weakness lie, to choose a path of life for yourselves, and steadily and bravely to pursue it.

"There is open to you in this country a great variety of occupations, and you cannot be too careful in choosing that which will suit you best.

"We are not all made to be doctors, or lawyers, or musicians, or Government servants. Providence has blessed us all with our own proper gifts, and, I believe, there is scarcely one amongst us who, if he sets to work with a will, may not discover for himself a useful and profitable calling.

"You have professions of all kinds before you You may become engineers, surveyors, lawyers, architects, or medical men; and there are fortunes to be made, as you well know, in the mercantile and commercial world. Besides this, you live in a land full of resources, a mine of wealth, which only waits to be developed by the energy of man. Then do not allow foreigners to forestall you in the enjoyment of these good things; and dont let it be said, for the honor and credit of this Institution, and for your own honor and credit, that young Native gentlemen, with such advantages of education, as you have enjoyed here, are unable or unwilling to find an honorable employment for themselves."

If education cannot enable a man to earn a decent livelihood it is of no use whatever. Formerly our educated countrymen had found no great difficulty in obtaining useful and profitable employments. The education they receive qualifies them to be lawyers, doctors, engineers, or clerks. So long as these professions were not overcrowded, our young men had no difficulty in earning a livelihood. But the case is now widely different. The professions of law, medicine and civil engineering are overcrowded; and the supply of clerks far exceeds the demand. The beaten tracks can no longer provide all educated natives with employment; and if they are not to starve they must choose for themselves some new walks of life.

But the question is—what should educated Natives do in the way of striking out independent careers for themselves? We are sorry Sir Richard Garth did not deal with the practical aspect of the subject he took up. A satisfactory solution of the problem, which Sir Ashley Eden propounded at the Oriental Seminary last year, is by no means an easy task. It is all very well to say that educated Natives should choose new paths of life for themselves; but we know that the education given to them does not qualify them to do this. A mere literary education such as a young man receives in this country does not enable him to discover for himself a new calling. Sir Ashley Eden has taken an important step in the direction of solving the problem propounded by himself, by providing them with the means of giving their sons technical and industrial education. But it is absolutely necessary that some thing more should be done. We think that if our young men were given agricultural education, they might do a great deal in the way of earning a livelihood. Our country, as Sir Richard Garth observed, is full of resources which only wait to be developed by the energy of man. While European planters have been making fortunes in India, educated Natives are unable to find profitable employments for themselves. Could anything be more lamentable and shameful than this? It, however, strikes us that tobacco cultivation and manufacture will provide large numbers of educated Natives with a useful and profitable calling. Mr. E. C. Buck, Director of Agriculture and Commerce, N. W. P. and Oudh, has shewn that Indian tobacco can be profitably raised and cured for the European market. An acre of tobacco land properly cultivated yields a profit of about Rs. 167. The outturn will not be less than 800lbs. an acre, and the leaf can be cured up to a quality which will fetch at least 5d. a lb, in the English market. Mr. Buck in his *Note on Tobacco*, gives facts and figures to indicate the approximate profit which may be derived from the cultivation of tobacco. He has demonstrated that if a man properly cultivated 50 acres with tobacco, he would have an annual profit of upwards of Rs. 2,000. This profit, declares Mr. Buck, "ought to be a sure one, since the estimates of 800 lbs an acre and 5d. a lb. are both very moderate. Moreover, experience has shown that the expenses of cultivation can be largely defrayed by the sale of 'a kanti' crop (leaves of second growth) which is not included in the 800 lbs." The produce of 50 acres is usually as much as one curing-house and establishment can undertake in America. The climate of Behar, we may state here for the information of the reader, is well suited for tobacco cultivation. The experiments made at Ghazipore and Poosa under the auspices of the North-West Agricultural Department have confirmed the idea, that men who have or can procure land in Upper Bengal should attempt the cultivation and curing of tobacco. Mr. Buck, in his *Note* of which mention has been made above, gives some valuable information about the cultivation and curing of tobacco. Soil for tobacco should be rich vegetable mould and the seed should be procured from Virginia or other country where a good quality of the leaf is grown. Too much organic manure should not be used as it renders the leaf coarse, rank, and too full of sultpetre. "The very best soil for tobacco," we are told, "is the virgin black mould of forest land, and the nearer an approach can be made to this class of soil the better." If the land should be prepared before the commencement of the rains, better results will be obtained. Tobacco should not be grown more than once in three years on the same soil, and should not be preceded by exhausting crops like sugar-cane, opium, &c., Seed should be sown as soon as the first heavy rain has fallen, so that curing might be begun before the setting in of the hot weather. Early sowing also saves irrigation, which is not much required in a moist climate. The plants should not be cut before they are thoroughly ripe. After the first cutting a second growth (*kanti* crop) springs up, which, in some instances, yields a large return as much as four or five maunds per acre.

We would strongly recommend our English-educated countrymen to turn their attention to the cultivation and curing of tobacco. The capital required for the business is not large. All that is wanted to secure success is enterprise and steady work. Now that a few of our countrymen have opened indigo factories and tea gardens, we do not see any reason why they should not take to tobacco cultivation and curing—a field which is as yet unoccupied, and which provides such a profitable employment.

THE VICEROY AT THE SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

LORD LYTTON was in his happiest mood at the Science Association on last Thursday night. It was a great condescension on his part to have honored the Association with his august presence. The proposal came from His Excellency in a private conversation with Dr. Sircar about the lectures delivered at the Science Association, and when the Autocrat of India evinces such a lively interest in the cause of science, as it is nursed by weak Indian hands, unaided by Government, it is, indeed, a matter of national congratulation. A special lecture was got up for the occasion by Dr. Sircar on the subject of "ultra-gaseous state of matter." His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, the President of the Association, being unavoidably absent, the very Rev. Father Lafont, one of the Vice-President,took the chair, and formally introduced the lecturer to the meeting. The lecture was fully worthy of the occasion. The lecturer, Dr. Sircar, expounded his subject with a lucidity, force and eloquence, which justly excited the admiration of the audience. The lecture was illustrated with some very interesting experiments. The lecturer concluded with an eloquent appeal on behalf of the Association. The very Rev. Father Lafont then in a few fitting words conveyed the thanks of the Association to His Excellency the Viceroy for the "emphatic encouragement" he had given to them in their labours by his august presence on the occasion. His Excellency in acknowledging the vote of thanks delivered a most eloquent and effective address. It was conceived in a kindly spirit, indicating a warm love of Science and a generous appreciation of the work of the Association, and couched in language worthy of his literary reputation. It was, in fact, one of his best oratorical efforts. We regret we cannot give the speech *in extenso*, but we extract the best portion of it:

"Reverend Father Lafont, Ladies and Gentlemen.—Notwithstanding the words which have just now been so kindly spoken by you, Reverend Father, and so kindly received on my behalf by you, ladies and gentlemen, I still feel convinced that I should grievously disappoint, and unworthily fulfil, the expectation and wishes of all who are here to-night, if I did not ask permission to take this occasion of conveying to Dr. Sircar the cordial expression of your thanks, as well as of my own, for the pleasure and instruction we have derived from his extremely interesting lecture this evening. (Cheers) But, ladies and gentlemen, in discharging this most welcome and agreeable duty, I wish also to express to Dr, Sircar and his friends here the sincere personal sympathy and lively satisfaction with which I contemplate—notwithstanding the low estimate he has just taken of it—the progress already made, and the valuable and influential position already secured, by this still young institution, to whose cause, and to whose interests, his talents and his energies have been so

patriotically, and thus far, I must say, so satisfactorily and successfully devoted (cheers).

Ladies and Gentlemen. I have observed that in one of the many thoughtful papers written by Dr. Sircar on the progress of positive science in India, he has lamented the loss of that original store of Aryan vigour which was once more noticeable than it is now in the constitution of the Hindu mind; but I will ask leave to suggest to him and to all well wishers of this institution, one consolatory reflection in reference to that point. It is no doubt certain—at least I agree with our friend in thinking so—that intellectual vigour, or at least the more practical manifestations of it, must to some extent in the long run, be wasted or diminished by the prolonged misapplication of it, and by the exclusive employment of unscientific methods, in barren fields of pure speculation, or upon problems which are practically insoluble. But I venture to assert that it is no less certain, that what especially distinguishes the Aryan mind, as compared with that of the Semitic and other great intellectual races, is its naturally practical and positive character. Why, the Aryan mind is the great promoter of all the most plastic arts, all the most concrete sciences, all the most practical philosophies, and all the most useful applications, whether of philosophy or of science, to the actual requirements of human life; and surely, if that be the case, there is no reason why, in the circumstances of races thus intellectually constituted, intellectual vigour, or the practical manifestations of it, which may have been temporarily impaired by the too prolonged employment of defective methods, should not be rapidly restored by the adoption of really serviceable methods of thought and enquiry. (Hear, hear.) It was, ladies and gentlemen, in this conviction —and it is brought to my mind forcibly to-night that just three years ago, in addressing the students of the Calcutta University, I ventured to express an opinion that the English educational authorities in this country could not possibly confer a greater benefit upon the mind of the young native generation in India, than by training it to habits of positive thoughts, positive enquiry and observation, and I will add, an habitual mistrust of all speculation which is not susceptible of being verified in the domain of positive fact (hear, hear). Well, I thought then, I think still, and I shall always think, that it is scarcely possible to exaggerate the magnitude of the value of such a benefit. But how infinitely greater, how infinitely more valuable, how infinitely better, assured of permanence and growth, must this great benefit become, when, as in the present case, it is spontaneously sought and energetically self acquired (hear, hear). It seems to me that it is just such a benefit as this which the present admirable institution has conferred upon this great province of Bengal. For this institution, ladies and gentlemen, is not an institution founded by English educationalists, nor is it in any wise dependent exclusively upon European patronage. It is a genuinely native Institution, which originated in the wise and patriotic conception of a native gentleman who is himself a genuine man of science (loud cheers.) It is not dependent for support on Government aid, and I do not regret what our friend has told us this evening that up to the present moment it has been self supporting, (cheers), at least it has depended for its support solely on the enlightenment and public spirit of those native gentlemen whose liberality is the source of its beneficence (cheers). Well then, of those who have thus far supported this institution, I say that theirs, and theirs exclusively, is the honor due to the rapid growth and achievement of this most promising offspring of their individual wisdom and social activity. (hear, hear.) They it is who are the parents of the future conquerors, and greatest benefactors, of India. It is they who here, in this province of Bengal, have enlisted and are enlisting native thought, native research, native industry and hope, and above all, native knowledge in the ranks of that band—that little band it may be now, but which is destined, I trust year by year, more and more, further and further to carry throughout the length and breadth of India the ever widening light of the great practical truths which belong to Science (loud cheers.) Those truths have not indeed been revealed in thunders from Olympus, or from Sinai. They have not been borne by angels over starlit deserts to Arabian seers—they have not been confided in mystic whispers through the midnight palms of Indian ascetics, but they are disclosed, and are in daily and hourly process of being disclosed, little, by little, slowly it may be, often interruptedly sometimes painfully, but always steadily and still more and more, through the simple medium of patient earnest effort and honest careful human inquiry, not for the exclusive practice of this or that particular race, not for the exclusive establishment of only this or that particular creed, but for the common and impartial benefit of all human races alike (loud cheers).

Well then, I must say, ladies and gentlemen, that the founders and supporters of this institution are, I conceive doing here in this Province of Bengal all that in them lies to advance for their countrymen in India, the advent of that day, yet distant no doubt from us all, but still not invisible to the eye of faith, when man's life may perhaps by a more positive knowledge of the nature of God's works be brought into more positive harmony with the purposes of God's will (cheers)—that day when all rival theories, whether theological or philosophical, whose conflicting interpretations of that divine purpose still conscientiously, but inevitably, tends more or less to separate race from race, and man from man,—will let us hope, in the dawning light of that larger day, exchange repentent greetings with each other like silenced war ships, whose commanders after mutual midnight battle behold at day break, flying from every masthead, when the great sunrise, as it grows, reveals to them the errors of the darkness of night, the same honored ensign of their common sovereign (loud cheers).

This speech will live. It will mark an epoch in the history of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science. Soaring high above contemporary politics, paying homage to Science from the exalted platform of universal sympathy, and animated by a glowing ardour for the extension of its domain in India, His Excellency gave expression to sentiments, which vibrated in the hearts of all who listened to him, and which we doubt not will find an echo in the breasts of those who may read his stirring words. We only hope that the distinguished patronage of the Viceroy will impart a new impulse to public interest in the welfare of the Association. Rome was not built in a day, and we cannot expect that the Association will Minerva-like come out full-blown. But it is steadily working, and its future success depends upon the liberality and co-operation of our countrymen. It is not money alone which is needed, though it is very much needed, but also active co-operation in the actual work of the Association.

SIR ASHLEY EDEN ON AGRICULTURAL REFORM.

SIR ASHLEY EDEN is a practical man; he never lends himself to the sensational or the theatrical in the art of Goverment; he has a keen sense of the ridiculous and possesses a singular power of exposing the weak points in an opponent's armour. These qualities he shews to great advantage in his minute on the report of the Agricultural Department of the North-Western Provinces referred to him by the Government of India as a model for his guidance in agricultural improvement. Whatever the merits of the question at issue we must confess that we have heartily enjoyed the minute. It has seldom been our lot to read such withering sarcasms in an official minute of grave import. Sir Ashley Eden begins by saying, "I have for many years past followed with interest the various experiments which have from time to time been made, under the orders of the Government of India, in respect to the establishment of model farms, and the conclusion at which I have arrived (which appears to be in accordance with the general conclusion on the subject) is that, with scarcely an exception, the experiments have signally failed, and that it has been shown that those, who were employed to teach the people agriculture, had more to learn from the people than the people from them." He then categorically examines the improvements which Mr. Buck, the Director of the Agricultural Department, North-Western Provinces, is said to have effected, and remarks: "Many of the experiments relate to matters which can have no real bearing, direct or indirect, on agricultural improvements, and can certainly convey no lesson to the agricultural community: while those which have succeeded, such as the Poosah farm and the sugar mills, are successes of which uneducated and ignorant Bengal, and certain private European firms may clearly claim the credit." Sir Ashley asks: "What could, for instance, be more mischievous in an alluvial soil than Mr. Buck calls an improved plough? A plough which would turn up all the sand, instead of merely loosening the fertile and rich upper deposit, in which the experience of the Bengal cultivator teaches him his crop should be shown. I cannot feel that at a time when my proposals for improving the judicial system of the country, and for opening out its resources by public works, are absolutely suspended on financial grounds, I should be justified in squandering money upon experiments on orchards, or for the "production of acclimatised flower seeds," as has been done in the department administered by Mr. Buck." We will cull a few *recherche* extracts from the minute:

I find that the following conclusions may be drawn from Mr. Buck's own statement of the facts which may be, assumed to be at all events, set out in the most favourable terms which the circumstances would permit:—

(1) The Botanical Gardens at Saharunpore and Mussoorie. These gardens cost Rs. 25,000 to keep up. They are maintained chiefly as a "national heirloom," and for historical reasons.

(2) We next come to the Experimental and Arboricultural Farm at Cawnpore.

It appears that this farm, which is said to have had such important results in the improvement of agriculture in the North-Western Provinces, was till lately in charge of a gentleman who was made to "resign under compulsion," because he was "useless except to grow roses." It is now under the charge of an indigo-planter—and it may fairly be presumed an unsuccessful planter of indigo. It is to be observed that during the year "the drought destroyed the value of field experiments," and in consequence there is, I find little that I can learn from the scientific experiments in the growth of crops in the only model farm in the North Western Provinces.

Winnowing by machinery had good results, and seems to have been the one success of the department during the year though what good could be expected to result to the poor ryot, with his small holding, from the use of a complicated and expensive winnowing machine, I cannot conceive. There are many much simpler and more practical, though possibly less showy and pretentious, methods of separating the chaff from the wheat in use in Bengal.

Then there were experiments with what are called "English and improved ploughs." It appears that the people show great disinclination to their use; and I am quite satisfied that none is so capable of judging in such a matter as the people themselves. It seems that some of the objections of the people are admitted even by Mr. Buck to be valid, such, for instance, as the impossibility of the ploughman reaching the tails of their cattle; and the necessity has been imposed on the new class of scientific cultivators of the North-Western Provinces of employing two men to each plough, one to twist the bullocks' tails, the other to guide the plough; with the unimproved plough the labour of one man sufficed. Then, the weight of the English plough is, it seems so great that the Indian cultivator cannot carry it on his shoulder, and he certainly cannot go to work with it unless he does. Lastly, the native cattle all turn round the wrong way with it. The Madras plough has not given satisfaction; its improvements "add to its weight and draught." The cost of one of these improved ploughs is Rs. 15 each instead of Rs. 7; and, finally, it is admitted that they are difficult to keep in order. Altogether, the cultivator of the North-Western Provinces seems to have taken a much more sensible and intelligent view of the matter than his instructors: and his reasons for refusing to use a particular sort of plough, because his inexperienced and uneducated instructors have seen it used elsewhere under an entirely different set of circumstances, seems to me very cogent. On behalf of the poor, ignorant peasant of Bengal, I may be permitted to add, as another reason for not changing his present plough for a new one that, in the rice-field where often all he has to do is to scratch the surface with a foot of water on the ground the present plough is extremely efficient, while the English plough would be absolutely useless. On the whole, the experimenting in ploughs seems to have been entirely without any useful result.

The next branch of the farm is arboriculture; and all that I can find as a realised fact under this head is, that some nurseries have been commenced of *carob prosopis* and *inga dulcis*, and other fruit and fodder bearing trees not specified. Whether the existence of these trees is calculated in any way to benefit the agricultural classes, at some future time, I really cannot say, but it is quite certain that up to the present time their cultivation affords no lesson which can be imparted to the agricultural community.

The Horticultural and Arboricultural Garden at Lucknow, is described as being chiefly maintained for "horticultural objects," and "for the productions of acclimatised flower seeds." In Bengal, the function of providing English residents in India with flower seeds is performed by the Agri. Horticultural Society, and by private persons. It seems to me that this is a much more suitable way of dealing with such a matter than by costly Government gardens. The Bengal agricultural community do not show any interest in acclimatised flower seeds, having quite enough to do in practical agriculture—whether the case is different in the North-Western Provinces I cannot say; but I presume that it must be so from the stress laid upon this, as one result of the establishment of a Director of Agriculture and Commerce. The results of several years' work, we are told, is that seeds, manipulated by the Agriculture and Commerce Department, flower sooner and more abundantly than those not similarly favored. This, no doubt, is a result if it is true but what it has to do with agriculture I cannot imagine, and the result is not a great return for the expenditure of some thousands of pounds per annum.

We are sorry we cannot make room for more extracts. The whole minute will amply repay perusal. It is seldom we come across such a thoroughly readable state-paper as this. We only wonder that such a master of satiric writing as Sir Ashley should have taken exception to the gibes to which some of the Municipal Commissioners in rather feeble imitation of his rebounding spirit gave to their late Health-Officer, Dr. Payne.

THE CAPTIVE PRINCESS.

No literary undertaking appears to be easier and simpler than writing Bengali poetry of a certain class which finds great favor in the present day. It requires no idea, no thought, no fancy, no imagination. Rhythm and pause are foreign to its composition. Neither elevation of sentiment, nor poetical diction owes it any allegiance. A simple rule of thumb by which sentences can be split into lines of fourteen syllables, and a jingling rhyme are its only essentials, and pruriency its most prominent characteristic. Even the restriction of the rhyme is, thanks to the example set by the late Michael M. S. Dutt's blank verse, not always felt, so it beats hollow "the fatal facility of the octosyllabic verse" in English. It may not appeal to the approbation of men of cultivated mind and refined taste, but it passes for poetry, and men, women, and children by thousands and thousands read it with delight of some kind or other. It is not remarkable, therefore, that a bulky and perenial stream of it should flow from Burtollah, the Grub Street of Calcutta. So noxious has been the influence of this stream, that good people feel shy of the very name of Bengali poetry, and few allow it to enter the sacred precincts of their zenana. Totally different, however, is the case with a poetical work which has just been published by Babu Rangalala Bannerji, the well-known author of Padmini, and other works of sterling merit. He brings to his task extensive learning, a cultivated taste, a lively imagination, and a thorough poetical feeling. His command over the peculiarities of the Bengali language is perfect, and his ear for rhyme and rhythm is worthy of high praise. As a Sanskrit scholar, the tendency of his mind is on the side of the classic models of Kalidasa, Bhavabhuti and the other renowned masters of Sanskrit song, and, by indenting on them, and not on European works, he retains the oriental character of his imagery to perfection. The

never attempts to translate "to be, or not to be," and produce some monstrous hybrid-like "*Hai ki na hai.*" He has no penchant for the mysterious sublimity of Milton in a Bengali garb, nor for the foibles of the Lake School of poetry in a like drapery. He really "lisps in numbers for the numbers come," and as they would come to a Hindu, thinking like a Hindu. His ideas are generally elevated, and not unoften highly praiseworthy; his language has a sweet murmuring flow, like that of a rivulet on a pebbly bed; his imagery is always poetical, and his versifications are models of purity and harmony. The subject of his work has been drawn from an episode in the history of Orissa. Purushottama Deva was, perhaps, the most renowned sovereign of the Gangetic line of Orissa. His victorious army had marched far and wide, and brought a whole host of tributaries under his sway. The king of Conjeveram was the only rival who had not owned him vassalage, but he was willing to ally himself with the Orissian king by bestowing on him his only daughter, Padmavati, the paragon of her age. Negociations had been set on foot, and the martial contract was about to be ratified, when, at an unlucky moment, the king of Conjeveram came to know that the Maharajas of Orissa were in the habit of performing the duties of a sweeper before the image of Jagannatha, and prided in the title of Chandal to the divinity. The news shocked him much; and, as a devout worshipper of Ganesa, with all the pride of Rajput chivalry in his veins, he could not bear the idea of an alliance with a Chandal. The match was consequently broken, and the Orissa sovereign, in his wrath, swore "that inasmuch as the king had cast a slur on him, he would obtain the bride by force, and marry her to a real sweeper." An invasion of the Conjeveram dominion followed as a matter of course; but the enterprise did not prove so easy as the Oriya monarch had reckoned it would be. His army was routed, and he was compelled to retire in disgrace. The interposition of Jagannatha was next sought and obtained, and a second army was equipped for the enterprise. Jagannatha had promised not only success, but also personal aid by heading the army with his brother Balarama. When the army, however, was on the march the king grew anxious, because he saw no Jagannatha at its head. But after a few days a milkmaid brought him a signet which had been given her by two cavaliers, one mounted on a white and the other on a black horse, whom she had met in the way, and who had drunk her store of milk and curds, and directed her to go to the Raja for payment. The signet was that of Jagannatha, and this satisfied the king that the divine brothers had preceded him. With this assurance he and his men pushed forward with great eclat, and laid siege around the Fort of Conjeveram. "The opposing forces were well matched, and many obstinate and bloody battles were fought under the walls of the fort. The gods Sri Jeo and Ganesa, espousing warmly the cause of their respective votaries, performed many miracles, and mixed personally in the engagements much in the style of the Homeric deities before the walls of Troy, but the latter is always worsted." The issue of this war was, as was to be expected under the circumstances, the fall of Conjeveram. "The king escaped, but his beautiful daughter was captured and conducted in triumph to Puri." The vow had now to be redeemed, and Purushottam made over the captive Princess to his minister, to marry her to a Chandal. The minister, however, was more prudent than his master; he kept her in his house, and bided his time. At last, on the occasion of the next Car Festival, when the Orissa sovereign was, according to custom, engaged in sweeping the street before the cars, the minister brought out the princess and handed her to his master, saying, "since your Majesty have been pleased to direct that I should present this princess to a Chandal, I give her to you, who are the greatest of Chandals now in the kingdom." The opportunity was a good one, and the king was in no way loath to accept so precious a gift. Babu Rangalala Bannerji has carefully preserved the outline of this romantic story, but he has improved it by inserting in his poem several interesting episodes and descriptions of local scenery, which add considerably to the value of his book. Writing in English, we cannot indulge in the usual privilege of quoting passages to illustrate our remarks; but we can conscientiously recommend to our Bengali readers the new poem as one well worthy of their perusal.

MYSORE.

WITH REFERENCE to an article on Mysore in a recent issue of this journal a correspondent has sent us the following, which he calls the other side of the picture. We have much pleasure in giving it a prominent insertion:

"Being myself one who has adopted Mysore as my future home I have read with deep interest your excellent editorial on Mysore politics, and the good advice you give to all parties to give up mutual bickerings, and to join hand in the common cause of preparing the country for the future rule of the Maharaja.

I was waiting to see if any one of your numerous readers would put before you the other side of the picture, but finding none else do so, I have taken my feeble pen to supply the desideratum.

That a factious spirit reigns supreme, and is likely, if oil is not thrown over the troubled waters, to tear the country by its roots no sceptic could deny, but who fathered it and why was it conceived and brought forth are questions which the redoubtable Madrasee now in power can alone answer.

It is an undisputed fact that the present antagonism did not exist in the province before the appointment of the present Head of the Local Government. I have every respect for his personal qualities. He is urbane and well meaning, though he has allowed himself to be drifted unconsciously into an identification with the cause of the politic Madrassees, who are universally believed to be pulling the strings behind the screen. It is a positive untruth to say that the Mysoreans howl against the importation of deserving men from without the province. There are instances, in the persons of a Numbar Kristnia, a Nagabhushan Row, and a Samasunder Row and others having ended their days in the Mysore Service. They have left behind them a reputation not inferior to the best sons of Mysore. Why were their names not associated with any party warfare? Why were there greater harmony and fellowship subsisting between these foreigners and Mysoreans, are queries I would ask the present Madrassees to answer. My reply would be that those men were above party feelings and did not start a crusade against the Mysoreans.

Although I have not had the misfortune to belong to the much abused Iyengar class in Mysore I have intimately known many honorable men falling under that designation. The community who have been infelicitously grouped as a family by your informant is a "house divided against itself." There are so many sub-divisions, clans, and families that it is a Herculean task to number them. One clan has no sympathy with the other. To group together as one family such heterogenous mass, is to class as a single family the Englishmen and the Germans residing in England, because both profess one and the same Protestant Religion. One example is enough. Mr. C. Rangacharlu the Revenue Secretary, and Mr. Kristnaswamy Iyengar, an Assistant whose case has been recently bruited about all over India, both profess the same religion and are Iyengars *de facto* and *de jure*. Could it be said that there is so much as the semblance of a sympathy and community of feeling between these two. Facts speak themselves.

That the Local Government did not carry the people with it in the remodelling of the Administration is a stubborn fact, and I am in possession of chapter and verse to fill up a brochure, but I shall reserve it for a future occasion as I have still a ray of hope that the local authorities may mend matters before they take a formidable shape.

What a number of Mysore Iyengars properly so-called, have been imperiously driven out against their will and in spite of all rules and precedents I shall show hereunder. These men referred to belong to the higher grades of the service, *viz*, Assistants and Amildars,

ASSISTANTS.

1. Aged about 50 on 3rd of his salary though he has 1 year and some 3 months to earn a half pension.
1. Do. 43 years still young and in the prime of life.

AMILDARS.

2. Aged about 50 years.
2. Do. do. 48 do.
1. Do. do. 46 do.

You must remember that these officers are in excellent health, and had earned an unimpeachable character. During the late famine they had done most important services, and are still capable of turning out excellent work for another decade at least. Their popularity in the Districts administered by them is acknowledged on all hands.

Political changes like the present had been introduced into the province from time to time, but none of them created so much heart-burning, nor has it been so distasteful to the people as the present. If we had with us a Bowring, or Dalyell, the change would have been scarcely perceptible. One leading feature in the minds of rayats resorting to some high officers of the service and the courts under the existing constitution is that they cannot represent their grievances in their plain words in their own Canarese language to the Huzoors, some of whom are ignorant of that language, and unacquainted with their institutions, customs and manners. People leave offices with strange ideas of the new order of things.

No one conversant with the province can deny that political economy has been lost sight of in the reorganization, and that the state has been unnecessarily burdened with heavy pensions, to minimize which ought to have been the aim of every political economist.

In the revision of the establishments in Mysore by Mr. Bowring C. S. I., in 1862, the prople were taken into confidence, and the result was that not a single dissentient voice was raised, but a diametrically opposite course has been followed by the present Government. Not a single native officer of the country was consulted, and a most radical change has been introduced in the personnell of the service so that appeals and protests are the order of the day.

I am afraid that the powers that be have widened the gulf which subsisted between the factions, and the consequence is that the youthful Maharaja will have a hornet's nest raised by his ears.

It is not too late to mend matters. The remedy is in the hands of the Local Government. By taking the Mysoreans into confidence, by righting those who have been wronged in the recent changes, by introducing changes tentatively, by following hereafter the principle "Mysore for Mysoreans" with exceptions really called for, the Local Government might throw a strong bridge over the gulf which now, unhappily for the country, subsists between the factions, and make all walk in the same path with the sole object of consolidating the administration for the benefit of the youthful Prince.

It is the uniform prayer of every true Mysorean that this remote administration under the Government of Fort William will be much benefited, if Lord Lytton would condescend to pay a little more attention to Mysore affairs, as he will thereby secure the heart-felt blessings of the mute millions of Mysore.

A MYSOREAN.

9th March 1880.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

IF RUMOUR is to be believed, our articles on reform and retrenchment, it would seem, have not gone for nothing. We hear that the Secretary of State has sent out a despatch proposing reduction of the salaries of the Governor General and Members of the Executive Council, Judges of the Bengal High Court, and some other high officers of State.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has appointed Mr. Franklin Prestage, Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, to be a Member of the Bengal Council in succession to Mr. Inglis. This is an appointment out of the groove, but Mr. Prestage has a thorough knowledge of the trade resources of Bengal, and the mercantile community cannot therefore have a better representative in the local Legislature.

SIR ASHLEY EDEN'S Technical School has been opened, and the rush of candidates for admission we hear is immense. No less than four hundred candidates, we are told, have applied for admission. This fact shews how ready are our educated countrymen to avail themselves of any means for a professional career.

WE ARE GLAD to learn that the reform which we have so long advocated in regard to judicial administration at Chittagong is at last to be carried out. The union of the functions of the chief judicial and executive officer in the same person in Chittagong is opposed to right principle, and has been attended with much mischief. The Commissioner of Chittagong is also the Sessions Judge of that district, and the scandals, which made the district so notorious three years ago, were not a little owing to this unfortunate arrangement. Sir Ashley Eden is opposed to the continuance of this arrangement, and has obtained the sanction of the Government of India to the separation of the two offices. A separate officer will be accordingly appointed as Sessions Judge of Chittagong.

WE ARE GLAD to observe that the protests of the press against extravagant Simla allowances have been listened to, but the Government we must confess have been hard upon the poor clerks. Living is very dear at Simla, and these poor men will be heavy sufferers under the new scale of allowances for them. They are of course helpless, and it is for this reason that they are entitled to special consideration. We hear that notice has been given to the clerks employed in some of the offices, which move to Simla during summer, that they must winter there this year, that in fact, they must henceforward stay there all the year round. We doubt whether this arrangement will be really economical, for though there is a prospect of saving the travelling allowances, we doubt whether it will in practice be realized. The Secretaries and heads of offices must return to the capital with the Viceroy, and unless the clerks who used to do the work during the Calcutta session, but who would now be detained at Simla, were replaced by another set, we do not know how the current work is to be carried on. Of course the heads of different departments understand the nature of their work better than we do, but as it not unfrequently turns out that an experiment is made only to be cast away after a few years, when the expense incurred happens to be more than the gain calculated, we hope this will not prove one of that kind. We pity the poor clerks, who will be the subjects or victims of this experiment.

MR. WILMOT, the autocrat of Deoghur, seems to have a peculiar way of doing things. He fixed the "tax" under the Lodging House Act without the sanction of Government, and he issued the following circular we believe on his own hook to keep the pilgrims away from the shrine on the occasion of the festival of *Shivaratri*:

Notice is hereby given for the information of all intending pilgrims to the Temple of Boidynauth at the ensuing Siburatri Mela, that no lodging-house-keeper, who has not taken out a license under the Pilgrim lodging-house Act IV. B.C. of 1871, will be allowed to receive pilgrims in his house, and that no licenses having been taken up to date, there will apparently be no accommodation or shelter for the pilgrims.

They are therefore warned to bring with them means of shelter.

(Sd.) C. W. WILMOT,
Deputy Magistrate, Deoghur.
The 26th February.

This circular was extensively circulated, and the resultwas a damper upon the pilgrims, many of whom naturally abstained from fulfilling their religious craving by proceeding to the shrine. Mr. Wilmot first interdicts the accommodation of pilgrims in the houses at Deoghur unless licensed,and then he tells the pilgrims that if they come they will do so at their peril. This is a nice way of carrying out the policy of religious toleration so graciously conceded to the people of India by their beloved Sovereign.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION deserves credit for taking time by the forelock in view of the coming Parliamentary elections in the United Kingdom. They have deputed Mr. Lalmohun Ghose to watch the interests of India in the general elections. This gentleman has shewn un-Bengali energy in the promptitude with which he has embarked on his mission. Before hearing from the Indian Association, at the advice of some friends he proceeded at once without even changing his clothes to hold himself ready at Bombay for the steamer, which was to leave on the 13th instant, and then went the message from the Indian Association. The Association has issued an address to the electors of the United Kingdom. We regret that the advice of a morning contemporary was not taken in time, for we fear the address to the electors of the United Kingdom is now too late. The Address of the Indian Association enumerates succinctly several Indian grievances, to wit, the Vernacular Press Act, the Arms Act, the abolition of the Delhi and Barielly Colleges, the misappropriation of the Famine Insurance Fund, the remission of the cotton duties, the cost of the Affghan War, and the new Civil Service Rules. We wish due stress had been laid upon the primary grievances of the people, viz. the land settlement, which has ruined large populations, direct taxation, which is a fruitful source of abuse and oppression, the reduction of the salt duties on sentimental grounds, which instead of benefiting the consumer has enriched the trader and speculator, and the necessity of the representation of the people of India in the councils of the empire. We hope these omissions will be supplied by Mr. Lalmohun Ghose in his advocacy of the cause of India.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE received an enthusiastic farewell demonstration on his departure from Bombay. A public meeting was held under the presidency of the Chief Justice to vote him an address and a statue. The following resolutions were passed at the meeting :

Mr. Mowat proposed, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy seconded, and it was resolved, "That the public services of His Excellency Sir Richard Temple during his career in India, and his earnest and energetic exertions in the promotion and improvement of important works during his administration, deserve the warmest thanks of the inhabitants of this Presidency."

The Hon. F. L LATHAM Advocate-General, proposed, "That Sir Richard Temple is entitled to the special acknowledgment and gratitude of the inhabitants of this Presidency for the enlightened support and encouragement which His Excellency has always given to the cause of education, and the deep interest which he has always manifested in the well-being of the useful and charitable institutions of the country."

Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY proposed, "That in the opinion of this meeting the best form of commemorating the public services of Sir Richard Temple would be to place his statue in the Town Hall or some other public place in Bombay."

Dustoor JAMASPJEE MINOCHEERJEE seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried.

A Committee was formed on the motion of Mr. Frank Soutter, Commissioner of Police, and the address read at the meeting on the motion of Mr. Grattan Geary, Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy. The address was presented to Sir Richard Temple on the eve of his departure. The officials of the Presidency gave him a farewell banquet at the Byculla Club. One noteworthy feature in this demonstration was the almost utter absence of the two great sections of the Indian population, the Hindus and Mahomedans. On the day of the meeting a hand-bill was circulated, giving reasons categorically why the authors of it considered Sir Richard Temple to have no claims on the gratitude of the people of Bombay. We have received several communications from influential native gentlemen of Bombay, stating that the public meeting held represented only the European community and the Europeanized Parsis, but that it in no sense represented the real people of Bombay. If this is the sense of the native public of Bombay they ought to give it a tangible shape. Of one thing it seems there is no difference of opinion among the different classes of the community of Bombay, we mean the educational policy of Sir Richard Temple. There are many points in Sir Richard's long and varied career in India, which cannot command the approval of all India, but the versatile talents, energy and zeal, which have distinguished him throughout, deserve high commendation. He owes all his greatness to India, and we hope he will not forget her in the new arena, which he is about to enter. Our best wishes attend him.

UNLIXE his predecessors Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, *read* his address at the last convocation. Sir Alexander is an educationist himself; he was the first Director of Public Instruction, in Madras, under Sir Charles Wood's Education Despatch of 1854, and has always taken a lively interest in the cause of Indian education. In his University address he made pertinent observations on some practical points connected with University education. He thus appraised the value of an University degree : "An ordinary degree should be understood to represent the acquirement by the holder of that moderate amount of knowledge and mental training which every man of ordinary education ought to possess ; while the attainment of a higher standard is only to be expected from those who obtain their degrees with honors." He thus dwelt upon the new rules for the nomination of natives to the Civil Service :

> One of the most important events of the year, in its bearing upon the educated classes of the community, is the settlement and promulgation of the rules for giving effect to the Act of Parliament which was passed ten years ago to provide additional facilities for the employment of natives of proved merit and ability in appointments hitherto reserved to the Covenanted Civil Service. How far these rules are adapted to carry out the intention with which the Act was framed, how far they will satisfy the just aspirations of the natives of this country, how far they will prove conducive to the efficiency of the public service, and to what extent they will tend to foster that higher description of learning which this University is designed to encourage are questions which can only be sett'ed after some experience has been gained of the working of the rules, and are questions on which I abstain from offering an opinion.

Sir Alexander was evidently afraid to speak out. The present rules are in no way calculated to advance the cause of University education. They well foster only "aristocratic noodles." Sir Alexander thus concluded :-

> It is now often alleged that the high education which is imparted in our colleges and schools fosters political discontent, and that the seditious writing which defaced the pages of some of the vernacular newspapers a few years ago, was the outcome of our Collegiate and University system. Gentlemen, I need hardly tell you that I should not be filling the position which I have the honour to hold in this University, if I shared this opinion. My conviction is, that the more thorough and the more complete the education is which we impart to the people of India, the better fitted they will be to appreciate the blessings of British rule, and the more they will deprecate any material change in the existing order of things. The British Government in India need not fear the light. It need not dread fair and legitimate criticism.

Coming as these remarks do from one of the supporters of the Vernacular Press Act they have a peculiar value.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a big volume entitled *Privy Council Judgments on appeals from India*, by Pundit Pran Nath Saraswati M. A. B. L. and Babu Bidu Bhusan Banerjee, B. A. B. L. Pandit Pran Nath is the eldest son of the late lamented Mr. Justice Sumbhoonath Pundit and a rising pleader of the Calcutta High Court. The compilers rightly say that the republication of a complete set of Privy Council Judgments on Indian cases would be exceedingly instructive to the legal profession and the general public, as such a set cannot now be conveniently had. The volume before us contains cases from 1825 to 1862 ; another volume which is to appear shortly and which is to contain cases to the end of 1878, will complete the work. The compilers may well be proud of the volume now published. They have done every thing possible to enhance its usefulness, and its moderate price places it within the reach of the public. The volume before us has been got up in a handsome style, which reflects great credit on the "Tomohur" Press, Serampore, at which it has been printed. We hope the work will meet with the success which it so well deserves.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the Press Commissioner.)

Calcutta, March 17th—From Kandahar 16th—Two more attempts by Ghazis are reported one in Kandahar, one in Kelat. Both men were killed before doing any damage.

From Kabul.—The Maliks of Maidan have declared their intention of fighting the malcontents if they attack. Maidan is now clear of insurgents. The rumours that Abdul Rahman is in Turkestan gain consistency daily. The Mustafi understood to be still at Ghazni or in its neighbourhood. The country about Pezwan is perfectly quiet.

18th—The troops holding the forts in Katzi Aziz Khan, in Lughman left them on the 16th and returned to Jelalabad The Governor of Lughman soon leaves Jelalabad for his Governorship. The weather is unseasonably hot in the Kurram, and the snow is melting fast.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 20th March, 1880.

Our market did not during the past week present any new feature. The same dulness continued to rule as it did before in almost all branches of trade.

Imports.

The report of this market should be taken as a counterpart of the one of previous week save in yarns import 4os. which have since experienced better enquiry even at slight advanced rates. Country manufactures have also found buyers but at last prices.

Exports.

This market has not exhibited any improvement as we anticipated save in Jute and Gunny bags.

TEA.—The balance of the season 1878-79 amounting to 1097 chests was sold on the 13th instant, by public auction consisting chiefly of inferior quality, at prices half to one anna lower than before.

JUTE.—A reaction have set in, this market leads to a fair amount of business at prices much higher than those we quoted last, ranging 5-1o to 6-8 from low to good. Gunny bags have in consequence of the reaction in Jute found a better demand and prices are advancing.

Oilseeds.—the absence of supplies led to business.

RICE.—The following transactions were reported to have taken place.

TABLE.—2nd quality	3oo tons	at	4	7		
Gross ..	... 5oo ,,	at	3	12	at	3 14
Ballam ...	... 8ooo bags of 2 maunds	at	2	1o	at	2 14
Kharee ...	... 4ooo ,,	at	2	4	at	2 6
Rhari ...	... 5ooo ,,	at	2	4	at	2 8

Monetary.

There has been no change in this market. Money transactions were easier and confidence at the Bazar being gradually restored, but anxieties being yet felt about the position of some of the respectable kooteeas which have hitherto paid all drafts falling due.

Government Securities and Joint Stock Shares.

This market has also been quiet and operations were confined to a limited extent.

Prices of Government securities during the week ruled in the manner following

15th March	4%	...	94	12		4½%	...	101 12
16th	,,	...	94	13	at	94 12 ,,	...	101 12
17th	,,				at	95 ,,	...	102 2
18th	,,	...	94	14	at	94 15 ,,	...	102 0
19th	,,	...	94	15	at	95 o ,,	...	1o2 o
20th	,,	...	94	14	at	94 12 ,,	...	1o1 12
							at	1o1 14

In Stock Shares there have been transaction in Dunbars, Bowreahs, Howrrahs, Watsons Presses and Raneegunge coals, the last named Shares met a sudden decline of Rs. 6 to 8, in consequence of a report of fire having broken out in one of the mines, but it being found that no damage of consequence has been sustained in any of the mines, prices recovered to a great extent and at the close of the week there were no sellers.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	A.	P.
His Highness the Maharaja of Benares G. C. S. I.,	6	8	o
Dr. Bhoobonemohun Dutt, Kharagpur.....	1o	o	o
Secretary Srirampore Public Library.....	5	o	o
Baboo Hurrochunder Chowdry, Sherpore.....	6	8	o
,, Gungadas Roy, Noseepore	13	4	o
,, Dinobundoo Chuckerbutty, Jessore.....	1o	o	o
,, Beerchand Patnaik, Cuttuck	13	4	o
,, Bhugwanchunder Bose, Krishnaghur.....	13	4	o
,, Proca-hchunder Dutt, Cachar	2o	o	o
,, Gopalchunder Dhara, Sambulpore.....	1o	o	o
,, Koonjobehary Banerjee, Jellalabad.....	15	o	o
,, Brojoputty Banerjee, Gowhatty.....	9	o	o
,, Shamkishore Bose, Phoolbari	1o	o	o
,, Luckhynarain Banerjee, Simla.....	7	o	o
,, Ramchunder Mitra, Gaipore.....	1o	o	o
,, Bhabatarun Banerjee, Jonye	13	4	o
,, Anathbundhoo Goho, Mymensingh.....	1o	o	o
,, Mahendranath Banerjee Hazareebagh	13	4	o
,, Hurrokally Mookerjee, Hooghly.....	13	4	o
,, Jagutbundhoo Goho, Dacca.....	1o	o	o

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—*March* 17, 1880.

GENERAL.—Baboo Kali Nath Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensing, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X (B.C.) of 1871.

Baboo Rajoni-Coomar Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870.

Mr. H. Farrer, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Serajgunge division of the Pubna district, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act VII (B.C.) of 1868.

The leave for one month granted to Baboo Hara Mohun Ray Sub-Deputy Collector on settlement duty, Khoordah, Pooree, under Section 4, supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, under orders of the 18th ultimo, had effect from the 11th January 1880 instead of from the 1st idem, as previously notified.

Baboo Grish Chunder Dass is appointed temporarily to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector for employment on settlement duty in Chittagong, *vice* Baboo Jagat Chunder Sen, deceased.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Stansfield, Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department, with effect from the 12th instant.

Baboo Hara Mohun Roy, Sub-Deputy Collector on settlement duty, Khoordah, Pooree, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 4, supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, in extension of that granted to him under the orders of the 18th ultimo.

In supersession of the orders of the 14th ultimo, Baboo Bhoirub Nath Palit, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mozufferpore, is transferred to Pubna.

Moulvi Ikram Russool, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Maldah, is transferred to Chittagong.

Mr. G. Toynbee, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, is allowed furlough for seven months, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st April next, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Advertisements.

CASHIER WANTED.

A Cashier is required for the Sarun Sub-Division of the Gunduck Division. He will be required to de posit Rupees 1000 in Government Promissory Note and his Salary will be Rs. 35 per month. Apply before the 15th April 1880 to A. I. Hughes Esqr., Executive Engineer Gunduck Division, Mozufferpore.

SURRUT CHUNDER CHUCKERBUTTY,
ACCOUNTANT,
For Executive Engineer, Gunduck Division.

ON THURSDAY THE 1ST APRIL PROXIMO,
AT No. 60 DHURRUMTOLLAH,

The Good-Will and Lease
OF THE FIRM OF
Messrs. Anderson, Wallace & Co.,
Builders and Contractors,
ALSO
THE PLANT,
COMPRISING

A Stationary Engine with Cornish Boiler, a 10-H. P. Portable Engine by Rushton, Proctor & Co., Soorkey Mills, Portable Pump, Saw Benches with Saws, Saw Sharpening, Gram Crushing, Shearing and Drilling Machines, a Silent Blast Fan, Braziers' and Blacksmiths' Tools, Forges, Anvils, Pug Mills with Tables, Barrows and other apparatus, Timber Trucks, Asphalte Boilers, Iron Tanks, a Pile Driving Machine with Monkies, Corrugated Iron Sheds, Bullocks and Bullock Carts, &c., &c.

AND
THE STOCK,
Consisting of

Timber, Iron, Water Pipes, Stone Steps, Marble, Oils, Paints, Zinc Sheeting, Lead Piping, a quantity of Brass-ware, Hinges, Bolts, Cocks, Screws, Nails, Window Glass, Varnish, Verdigris, Turpentine, Castings, Elbows, Bends, Piping, Planks, Rafters, Window Sashes, Jhillmills, Sash and Door Frames.

NOTIFICATION.

New Teachnical School at Howrah.

1. THE Civil Engineering classes at the Presidency College, Calcutta, will be closed on 31st March 1880, and will be transferred to the premises lately occupied by the Bishop's College at Howrah, where they will re-open on Monday, the 5th April.

2. Applications for admission to any of the classes should be made in writing to the Director of Public Instruction on or before the 25th March. The age of the applicant should be stated; and if he has passed the Entrance Examination of the University, a copy of the Registrar's certificate should be forwarded.

3. Candidates for admission to (*a*) Civil Engineer classes or (*b*) the Mechanical Engineer classes must have passed the Entrance Examination of the University. The course will extend over five years, during the first four of which the instruction will be both theoretical and practical. The last year will be spent entirely in practical work, either in the workshops or in the field. The monthly fee will be Rs. 8, payable for the first four years. An admission fee of Rs. 10 will also be charged.

4. Candidates for admission to (*c*) the Civil Overseer classes or (*d*) the Mechanical Overseer classes must pass a qualifying examination in English, a vernacular language (colloquially), arithmetic, algebra to simple equation, and the first two books of Euclid. This examination will be held at the Presidency College at 10-30 A. M. on Monday and Tuesday, 29th and 30th March. The course of study in both classes will be for five years, during the first 3½ of which the instruction will be both theoretical and practical. The last year and a half will be spent entirely in practical work. The monthly fee in the Civil Overseer classes will be Rs. 3 payable for 3½ years, and an admission fee of Rs. 5 will be charged.

5. Pupils in the Mechanical Overseer classes will be apprenticed for the five years included in their term of study to the Superintendent of the workshops. The charge for board and tuition will be—for European and Eurasian students, up to 30 in number, Rs. 5 per mensem, and for native students, up to 40 in number, Rs. 3 per mensem.

6. Candidates for admission to the class of (*e*) Draftsman must pass the same examination as that for Civil and Mechanical Overseers. The monthly fee will be Rs. 3, and an admission fee of Rs. 5 will be charged.

7. One scholarship of the value of Rs. 20 a month, three of Rs. 15, and six of Rs. 10, tenable for two years, will be given annually to students entering the Engineer classes of the Institution; and scholarships of the same number and value will be again competed for at the end of two years; but the number of scholarships awarded will in no case exceed one-half of the number of candidates. The scholarships will be awarded in the first instance by the Director of Public Instruction, according to the place taken by the candidate in the University Entrance Examination.

8. For the Civil Overseer classes 10 scholarships of Rs. 7 per mensem tenable for 3½ years, conditional on diligence and good conduct, will be awarded annually; but the number of scholarships awarded will not exceed one-half of the number of candidates These scholarships will be awarded by the Director of Public Instruction on the results of the qualfying examination for admission.

9. To Mechanical Overseers, as apprentices, the system of scholarships will not be applicable. An equivalent for this will be provided by allowing those who make the best progress a share in the value of the work done by them after the expiration of their first year of apprenticeship.

10. European and Eurasian candidates (other than apprentices in the Mechanical Overseer classes) who desire to live and board in the Institution should make an application to that effect. The charge will be Rs. 20 a month for students in the Engineer classes and Rs. 15 a month for students in the Civil Overseer classes Eurapean and Eurasian apprentics of the Mechanical Overseer classes, in excess of the number of 30 sanctioned above, will be received into the boarding house on payment of the full fee of Rs. 15 a month.

11. Provision for the boarding of native students at an estimated rate of Rs. 8 a month will be made hereafter. Meanwhile a boat will be provided to convey students residing in Calcutta to and from the Institution daily.

12. Further particulars with regard to the course of study will be found in the resolution of Government in the Public Works Department published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th December 1879.

IRISH FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

				Rs.	As.	P.
Amount already advertised ...				52,814	2	4
Thomas C. Ledlie, Esq., ..				50	0	0
His Grace the Most Revd. Archbishop P. Goethals, S. J.				500	0	0
C. L. Fox, Esq., Civil Surgeon, Hoshiarpore ..				20	0	0
T. M. L. Thompson, Esq., Contai ...				50	0	0
Per Relief Committee, Commillah.						
F. Jones, Esq., C.S.,	Rs.	200	0 0			
P. Nolan, Esq., C.S.,	...	150	0 0			
Baboo Kali Das Dutt	...	70	0 0			
Geo. Clarke, Esq. ...	...	50	0 0			
E. Courjon, Esq. ...	...	100	0 0			
Baboo Kailash Chunder Dutt	...	10	0 0			
,, Kali Sunker Dutt	...	5	0 0			
,, Bagola Prosono Mozumdar		5	0 0			
,, Shib Chunder Aich	...	16	0 0			
,, Mohiney Mohan Burdhen	...	16	0 0			
,, Gerish Chunder Banerjee		16	0 0			
Manager's office, Syed Basaral Ali, Estate ...	...	7	4 0			
Other subscriptions under 5 Rs. each	...	10	0 0	655	4	0
S. Dignam, Esq. ...		...	...	100	0	0
Koylash Chunder Mitter, Baptist Mission, Furreedpore ...		...	...	8	0	0
Charles H. Tawney, Esq.		...	...	50	0	0
Baboo Chucken Lall Roy, of Chuckdighie			...	200	0	0
Rajah Kristender Roy, of Bolihar ...			...	500	0	0
"A poor man's mite"			...	20	0	0
H. A. Firth			...	100	0	0
A. H. Burton, Esq., C.S., Kurnal ..			...	50	0	0
Rajah Promotho Nath Roy, Bahadoor, of Dighapatea, Rajshahye			..	500	0	0
E. I. R.			...	10	0	0
Baboo Harran Chunder Chatterjee, Nowgong			...	5	0	0
Baboo Kedar Nath, Ghose, Rangoon			...	4	0	0
Philip White, Esq, Orai, Jalaun			...	20	0	0
E. P. Finn, Esq.	32	0 0				
S. P. Bond, Esq., Civil Surgeon...	10	0 0				
M. F. McGrath, Inspr. Police	5	0 0				
	47	0 0				
Less cost of Money order		8 0				
				46	8	0
Messrs. Watkins and Watkins ...			..	100	0	0
,, Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. ...			..	250	0	0
Baboo Tariney Churn Bose ...			...	150	0	0
Dr. Mathew, Sylhet			..	100	0	0
H. M. ,, ...			..	25	0	0
E. M. ,, ...			..	10	0	0
A. M. ,, ...			...	5	0	0
D. S. M. ,, ...			...	5	0	0
J. Turnbull ,, ...			...	5	0	0
Per H. Beveridge, Esq., Bankipore.						
Messrs. Beveridge ...	100	0 0				
,, Landon	16	0 0				
,, McCrindle	32	0 0				
,, Ewbank	32	0 0				
,, Michod	10	0 0				
,, Dyson	10	0 0				
,, Turnbull	10	0 0				
,, Mowat	30	0 0				
,, Vangelder	10	0 0				
Chaudhari Zebaral Huk ...	50	0 0				
Baboo Balkissen Das ...	25	0 0				
,, Chakradhar Prosad ...	7	0 0				
,, Gopal C. Banerji ..	5	0 0				
,, Poresh Nath Banerji ...	16	0 0				
Dr. Shephard	10	0 0				
Dr. Simpson	10	0 0				
Capt. Ramsay	10	0 0				
Messrs. Toynbee	10	0 0				
,, Salmon	10	0 0				
,, Kelly	20	0 0				
,, Horne	10	0 0				
,, Jewitt	5	0 0				
,, Halliday	50	0 0				
,, O'Flaherty	20	0 0				
,, Palmer	10	0 0				
Mrs. Beer	5	0 0				
Roy Sib Narayan	2	0 0				
Roy Bodh Narayan	2	0 0				
Roy Sutter Behedur.. ...	10	0 0				
Meer Munsoar	5	0 0				
Hakim Abiredden	2	0 0				
Rai Jai Kissen	15	0 0				
Brij Mohan Lal	1	0 0				
Syed Bedmal Dass	10	0 0				
Syed Fuzelel Rahoman ...	1	0 0				
Meer Ahmed Hossain ...	10	0 0				
Hakim Mamomed Aziz ...	10	0 0				
Deo Nath Sahay ..	25	0 0				
Mussamut Imam Bandy Begum	50	0 0				
Bhagmul Persad	5	0 0				
Nawab Mendi Alikhan ...	15	0 0				
Baboo Abinash Churn Mitter .	5	0 0	...	691	0	0
W. Fiddian Esq., C. S. Beauleah			...	1	0	0
C. A. Kelly Esq., C. S. further contribution from Furreedpore			..	40	0	0
Srimutti Bisheshori Debia, of Gouripore			...	1,000	0	0
Major J. Liston, Deputy Commissioner, Lalitpore			...	14	0	0
Colonel Crommelin, Darjeeling			...	16	0	0
Offertory at Lucknow Railway Church			..	17	10	0
Sayad Walayut ali Khan, C. I. E.			..	20	0	0
Sayad Tajenmel Hossein Khan son of the above				500	0	0
Michael Fox Esq., ...	100	0 0				
James Mc. Elroy	10	0 0				
Hugh Anderson	5	0 0				
J. W. B. Clark	2	0 0				
I. I. Keane	5	0 0				
James Newland	10	0 0				
W. F. Burrows	10	0 0				
L. H. Mylne	10	0 0				
Ernest Mylne	10	0 0				
Charles Fox	25	0 0				
A. Smithson	16	0 0				
G. N. Fox	10	0 0				
Neil Fox	10	0 0				
J. G. Fox	5	0 0				
H.G.Hays	5	0 0	...	233	0	0
H. Mupratt Esq, additional subscription collected at Sylhet... ...			..	55	0	0
The Revd. H.E. Harford, S. J.	10	0 0				
M. Belletty	5	0 0				
G. F. Sabaa	5	0 0				
M. Lee	10	0 0				
H. Hartigan Esq.,	20	0 0				
W. D. Remedois	16	0 0	...	66	0	0
J. Obrien Esq., Allahabad			...	20	0	0
Baboo Gurupersad Sen, Bankipore			...	10	0	0
				Rs. 59,135, 8		4.

£ 2,000 remitted to the Duchess of Marlborough's Fund,
£ 2,000 remitted to the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

Calcutta, 18th March 1880. } H. W. I. WOOD, *Hony. Treasurer*

RAJ DURBHANGAH.

Bricks.—Tenders are invited for the Supply of about 175 lacs of *first class* bricks to be delivered on the site of the Moharajah's new palace at Durbhangah. Half of the total quantity to be supplied this year and the remainder next year. All further information to be obtained on application to the undersigned to whom tenders are to be addressed not later chan the 25th Instant. Tenders to state the number of bricks proposed to be contracted for.

J. WHITFIELD, C. E.,
Engineer and Architect, Raj Durbhangah.
Durbhangah, 5th March 1880.

DISTRICT CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

The office of the Society is at No. 19/1 Lall Bazar where all communications should be sent.

The Society is in urgent need of funds and contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by

H. BEVERLEY,
Hony. Secy. Dist. Charitable Society.

15th March 1880.

ROAD CESS WORKS RUNGPORE.

Required an Overseer for the Rungpore District salary Rs. 80, with travelling allowance of Rs. 22-8 per mensem. Acquirements as per P. W. D. Standard. None need apply who have not had extensive practical experience and whose antecedents will not bear the strictest scrutiny. The candidate selected will be on probation for a year.

C. H. RINGWOOD, C. E.,
District Engineer, Rungpore.

16th March 1880.

VALUABLE LAW BOOKS OF REFERENCE OFFERED CHEAP FOR CASH.

One set Government Regulations (Orig. ed.) Rupees 30, Malony's Synopsis of Regulations Rs. 5, Small's Index to the Regulations, Rs. 2, Prinsep's Synopsis and Abstract of Regulations Rs. 10, Sutherland's Unrepealed Regulations, Rs. 8, Harrington's Analysis of Regulations, 3 Vols. Rs. 25, Colebrooke's Digest of the Regulations Vol. II. and Supplement Rs. 5, Colebrooke's Treatise on Obligation and Contract, pt. I. Rs. 2, Colebrooke's Treatise on the Hindu Law of Inheritance Rs. 5, Colebrooke's Digest of Hindu Law 3 Vols. 1801, Rs. 16. Montriou Manual of Jurisprudence Rs. 5, Montriou Institutes of Jurisprudence Rs. 5, Montriou Hindu Law and Judicature Rs. 5, Theobold's Legislative Acts 1834-68, Rs. 16, Sudder Dewany Decisions 1845-50, Rs. 20, Carrie's Index to S. D. Decisions Rs. 10, Hamilton's Hedya, 4 Vols. Rs. 20, Morley's Digest of Indian Cases 3 Vols. Rs. 40, Institutes of Menu, Orig. ed. (1794) Rs. 5, Strange's Hindu Law (1830) Rs. 8, P. C. Tagore's Translation of Vivad-Chintamani Rs. 5. Auber's Rise and Progress of the British Power in India Rs. 10, Elberling's Treatise of Inheritance, Gift, Wil and Sale Rs. 2.

KEDARNATH BANERJEA,
15, Bose Para Lane, Calcutta.

AN IMPORTANT SALE.

WORTHY OF NOTICE OF THE CAPITALISTS.

The well known Measilgunj Bazaar in the Port of Chandbâlli, where the passengers rest, together with the land Simlia, the aggregate income of which is more than Rs. 1000 a year is for sale. For particulars write to Rai Nemy Churn Bose Bahadur, Kothar, Bhudruk.

READY.

Part I of "the Indian Students Guide to the use of English Idioms," illustrating the use of Prepositions. —By Bholanath Paul, Head Master, Hindu School. Price Rs. 1-2, postage 2 annas. Apply to the author. or to Babu J. C. Bannerjee. Canning Library, 55. College Street. Parts II. and III. illustrating the use of Phrases and of the Definite and Indefinite Articles will be ready on or before the 1st of May next.

FOR SALE.

A male Elephant the property of Government, height 7 feet 11½ inches, age 36 years. The animal which may be seen at the Government Elephant Shea, Barrackpore is not reckoned safe with troops, having killed two men and its temper being uncertain. Offers for purchase will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer.

Calcutta Commissariat Office 9 March 1880. } *No. 6, Park Street. Calcutta.*

Notice.

Sealed Tenders are invited by the Surgeon Superintendent of the Presidency General Hospital for the supply of Provisions, wines, clothing and miscellaneous articles to that Institution from the 1st April 1880 to 31st March 1881.

All particulars with blank form of Tender can be obtained at the Hospital between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M.

Tenders are to be addressed to the Surgeon Superintendent, General Hospital. They will be received up to the 28th of March and opened on the morning of the 29th of March 1881.

Calcutta, General Hospital March 1880. } J. JONES M. D. SURGEON MAJOR *Superintendent. General Hospital.*

THE ELEMENTS OF ARITHMETIC.

BY GOOROO DASS BANERJI, M.A., D.L.,

Price Re. 1-8.

May be had of Mookerji & Co., Calcutta Press, 84, Radha Bazar Calcutta.

THE BENGAL BANKING CORPORATION Ld.

(REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT X OF 1866.)

With a nominal capital of twenty lacs of Rupees, divided into two lacs of shares of Ten rupees each, one rupee per share to be paid on application, one rupee on allotment of shares, and the balance in calls of not more than one Rupee per share, each call being subject to three months notice.

PROVISIONAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

A. M. BOSE, ESQ.—*Barrister-at-Law.*
SHIBCHUNDER DEV ESQ.—*Ex-Deputy Collector.*
NILMONEY MITTRA ESQ.—*Civil Engineer.*
DOORGAMOHUN DAS ESQ.—*Vakil, High Court.*

The head office of the Bank will be situated in Calcutta and branches established in such places as Chittagong, Silchar in Cachar, Gowhatty in Assam, Jalpigoree, Bhagalpore, Monghyr and other centres of commerce, where there are great facilities for conducting Banking operations.

The object of the Bank will be to afford every facility for extension of commercial and trading business and thereby to encourage legitimate development of the resources of the country in all directions.

The Bank offers to pay until further notice interest on deposits as follows:

CURRENT OR FLOATING DEPOSITS @3¾ **per cent per annum on the minimum balance of Rs. 20 or upwards at credit during the month.**

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

With 15 days' notice of withdrawal,		@4½	per cent per annum.
With 3 months'	ditto.	@6	ditto.
With 6 months'	ditto.	@7	ditto.
With 9 months'	ditto.	@8	ditto.
With 12 months'	ditto.	@9	ditto.

The Corporation will allow to the shareholders interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on deposits and sums paid on calls from the date of payment till the business of the Bank commences.

The Prospectus and Forms of application for shares may be had from

BHOOBUN MOHUN DAS,
Secretary to the Corporation,
7, *Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.*

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

President.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEECING OF THE COMPANY, *Held at Edinburgh on Friday 4th April*, 1879.

The Directors submitted the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December, 1878.

Life Business.

During the year there were issued 1034 Policies, assuring £1,034,651, the new Premiums on which amount to £33,,022-17-3.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 20 Endowments, were 262 in number, arising under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amounts, with Bonus additions, to the sum of £220,243-10, after deducting reassurances.

The Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,852,566-11-3, being £140,689-19-8 above what it was on 31st December, 1877. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

Annuity Business.

In the Annuity Department 55 Bonds were issued securing the sum of £2,969-0-6 yearly, and for which, the Company received the sum of £28,892-9-4.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
1, HASTING STREET, CALCUTTA.

Local Board of Directors:

R. A. Lyall, Esq. (Lyall, Rennie & Co.,) Merchant.
E. T. Roberts, Esq., Solicitor.
Robert Steel, Esq., Merchant.
General Agents for India: ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

N. B.—Persons assured with Profits in this Company are not liable as shareholders or members of the Company.

GRIMAULT & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

PARIS. 8, RUE VIVIENNE, **PARIS.**

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & CO. beg to inform the Public that they have made arrangements in order to securd a regular supply of their celebrated remedies, al preparei according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioner in all parts of the civilized world.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.

The Diseases of the Chest, and the Consumption reputed incurable to this day will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime; Asthma, Bronchitis, the different types of Cough, never resist to its salutary influence.

To distinguish GRIMAULT & Co's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime from numerous imitations made, the Genuine one is always Coloured in Rose.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Matico Capsules and Injection.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S Matico Injection as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. The Matico Capsules, specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving Nausea.

DUSART'S
Syrup of Lacto Phosphate of Lime.

Tonic, Reconstituent and Digestive of prime order, particularly suitable to Feeble subjects, Convalescents, old people, and Rickety Children, who find in them the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones, well adapted to Ladies in the Family Way and Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Indian Cigarettes.

Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic, Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia, and Insomnia are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT C.'s
Guarana.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent Sick Headache. It is the most veluable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of Stomach or Bowels.

AGENTS:

SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.,	...	CALCUTTA.
BATHGATE & Co.,	..	DO.
BONNERJEE & Co.,	...	DO.
BARRIE & Co.,	...	MADRAS.
TREACHER & Co.,	...	BOMBAY.
RIGGS & Co.,	...	BANGALORE.

F. W. BAKER & Co.,

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK IN INDIA,

Silk Satins and Velvets of the very best quality,
Silk Stockings and Handkerchief,
Velvet Pile and Brussels Carpets, in very rich designs,
Brocaded Reps for Purdahs and Curtains,
Lace and Lens Curtains,
Cornices, Rugs, Table Cloths,
AND A
SPLENDID SELECTION OF MIRRORS.
SPECIAL RATES TO LARGE BUYERS.
ESTIMATES SUPPLIED FOR FURNISHING CONTRACTS.

F. W. BAKER & CO.,
DRAPERS SILK MERCERS, &C.
TO H. E. THE VICEROY, LORD LYTTON,
FROM
Old Court House Street,
CALCUTTA.

AMRITARASA.

DESERVING as it is of the name of Amritarasa it has been winnowing fragrance of its name by its most uncommon power of efficacy. It is infallible in the cure of the most obstinate diseases; such as Pthisis, Consumption, Headache, diseases of the Heart, Asthma, Palpitation of the Heart, Acidity, Cholic pains of all kinds, Chronic Fever, Mercurial Affections, Spleen, Jaundice, Liver, Chronic Dysentery and various other disease. In all sorts of Female Affections it greatly contributes to the improvement of health. Mothers whose children were a prey to immediate death after delivery have seen them live and prosper after the application of this wonderful medicine. The medicine has a peculiar quality of being most uninjurious and can be applied to infants and ladies with delicate health without fear.

The cost of a phial is Rs. 5-8 and Postage about Re. 1-4. The parcels for abroad are well-packed and carefully forwarded.

INFALLIBLE CHOLERA PILLS.

The medicine is the best of its kind discovered and gives immediate relief. More than ninety per cent. patients are being cured. The cost of fifty pills, which can be administered in more than twenty cases is Rs. 5.

The following are the translation of and extracts from only a few of the testimonials from patients who were cured by the use of my abovenamed medicines. They will be published in full in the form of a Pamphlet soon.

HEM CHUNDRA BANERJI,
Missir Pokhra, Benares.

My freind Baboo Kristo Nath Singha was bitterly suffering for about four years from Piles, Asthma and Debility. No one, for a moment, could believe that his heatlh would be restored to him nor had they any hope of his life. As if inspired by the Almighty he began to use your Amritarasa and in a short time life was infused into him. The people here have taken it to be a miracle and the sufferers among them most importunately request you to take them under your treatment.

ESHUR CHUNDRA ROY,
Silk Factory, Chorebagan, Calcutta.

The patient who was suffering from the complication of Fever, Spleen, Asthma and other diseases has been thoroughly cured. His case was a hopeless one to Doctors and Boiddas who were consulted. The efficaciousness of your Amritarasa is wonderful.

RAM NARAIN SHAHA,
New Medical Hall, Bhaugulpore.

My youngest was under the treatment of many eminent physicians, owing to his suffering from Spleen, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa and sores in mouth, for a protracted period of several years with no effect. At last he had recourse to your Amritarasa by the application of which he has regained his health, beauty and his usual liveliness.

RAKHAL DAS CHUCKERBUTTY,
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shobha.

Why should I refrain from enumerating the excellent qualities of your rare valuable and life-giving medicine "Amritarasa" A friend of mine who suffered for a long time from Head-ache and who tried every medicine English as well as Native has at last been relieved from his disease by using your Amritarasa.

RAJENDRA NATH DUTTA,
Secretary, Royna Club.

Amritarasa has been well-tried in the case of my mother who was suffering from colic pain. The result has been wholesome.

MOHIM CHUNDER BHUTTACHARJEE,
Gungarampore, Dinagepore.

Thanks to your "Amritarasa." I have seen the wonderful recoveries of Baboo Radha Nath Mokerjee and his wife from their respective maladies, fearful chronic dysentry and asthma of many years' standing.

SHAMA CHARN MITTRA,
Bansdiha.

A phial of your Amritarasa was used to check the attacks of Dysentery, Dyspepsia and Fever in a lying-in woman. She has perfectly recovered.

HURRI DOYAL CHOUDRY,
Worookshaha, Burdwan.

The wife of my friend was suffering from dysmenorhœia. In times the discharge of blood in her was frightful, and to such an extent that any one would swoon away before the sight. She was under treatment of every description. I am glad to inform you that she owes her recovery to your Amritarasa only.

RAKHAL DASS CHUKKERBUTTY,
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shabha, Nandan, Burdwan.

One of my relatives is almost entirely cured from the complication of such diseases, as chronic fever, spleen and diarrhœa of 7, 5 and 1 years standing respectively. With all these he was greatly reduced too. The efficaciousness of your Amritrasa is beyond description.

MADHUB CHANDRA BASU.
Mymari, Burdwan.

Amritarasa holds the most wonderful power of efficacy in the cure of hysteria, my wife had not had any attack of it since she used it.

SOORESH CHANDRA GHOSE.
Asstt. Surgeon, Roorki.

Eighteen times I procured your medicine which being administered in cases of Asthma, Gout, Chronic fever, Acidity and many other diseases proved quite successful except in the cases of two persons; my wife owes her recovery to this medicine.

DOORGA CHURN BANERJEA.
Bhowanipur, Calcutta.

I bought your medicine to the extent of a sum of Rs. 500. This is a wonderful medicine. In most obstinate diseases it has shown its wonderful power of curing as if by charm. Its efficacy has been fully observed in the cure of such diseases as colic pain, asthma, new and chronic consumption, chronic dysentery, hysteria and other female affections.

KYLASH CHUNDRA ROY MAHASOY.
Zemindar and Honorary Magistrate
Dehoorda, Baleswar.

This wretch is not going to leave you even now but this time I have brought with me such happy news that I am sure I will not incur your displeasure.

Last year exactly in this time, I procured 2 phials of your Amritarasa which you might not remember. For the last 20 years I was suffering from Dyspepsia, Doctors and Kobirajes were consulted in vain. It was also made known to you that I was a great opieta. After the receipt of your wonderful medicine I used one of the two phials but not a particle of good had been done to me notwithstanding I was convinced that the medicine will not be of any use to me untill I can renounce the habit of using opium. But you know Sir, what a difficult task it is for a man like myself to leave opium. This year, however, for various reasons I have renounced my old habit of using opium and have used the remaining one phial with a wonderful wholesome result. I am now thoroughly convinced that I will have my relief by using this medicine. The disease being of many years standing I shall have to use it for a long time for which I send you Rs. 22 for four phials of your Amritarasa. Please comply. I request you not to give this medicine to any one accustomed to the use of opium because in doing so it will be brought to misuse.

SHURID CHUNDER BANERJEE
2nd Clerk, Tipperah Post Office.

Ten rupees worth Cholera Pills bought from you were all used with success. All the patients were cured.

ROMONI KANT ROY
Damrah, Manickgunge.

Ninety patients were cured by your Cholera Pills which I procured.

GOPAL CHUNDER ADHOORJA
Maliara, Doorgapore.

I have great pleasure to inform you that I tried your Cholera Pills in fifty cases, in all of which they proved successful except in the cases of 5 or 7 persons whose diseases were in their most advanced state.

C. W. RICHARDSON.
Chairman, Satara Municipality.

I am requested by the Maharajah of Burdwan to inform you that during the outbreak of Cholera here which happened to occur among the Maharaja's servants your pills were tried and proved to be the best remedy in the cur of this infectious disease.

T. B. MILLER.
Private Secretary.

I have great pleasure in saying that in the year 1876 I have cured 80 out of 86 persons suffering from Cholera with the pills of Baboo Hem Chundra Banerjee. The Civil Surgeon of Benares made an enquiry of me regarding these cures and has kept with him all the papers showing the result and written by my own hand.

GOPEE NATH SOOKOOL.
Benares.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
National Archives of India
on 07 August, 2017

COLLEGE AND SCHOOL

SILVER MEDALS FOR THE YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES

WE beg to draw the attention of the various Educational Departments of Government, and of all Donors of Prizes to Colleges and Schools, to our large and varied Stock of SILVER MEDALS, suitable for Presentation to Students and successful Prize-winners.

The Empress Medal, Rs. 30 cash.

Having been repeatedly asked for a Medal bearing the representation of Her Majesty the Queen, we have just produced

THE "EMPRESS OF INDIA" COLLEGE AND SCHOOL MEDAL.

A GOLD or SILVER MEDAL, of 1¾ inches in diameter.

Cash Prices { Gold Medal, in Case ... ... Rs. 200
Silver Medal, in Case, with or without Loop for Ribbon . .. . Rs. 30

It bears on the OBVERSE the head and bust of Her Majesty, within the legend "Victoria Empress," and on the REVERSE a raised Laurel Wreath only; thus leaving space for inscription. *Vide* Illustration.

The Temple of Fame Medal 1¾-inch, Rs. 20 cash in case.
The Star Medal... .. .. Rs. 16 in case.
The Triumph of Industry Medal ..... Rs. 16 in case.
Plain Silver Medals, 1¼ inches diameter ... Rs. 10 in case.
,, ,, 1½ ,, ... Rs. 14 ,,
Silver Medals, with Wreath on each side, 1¾ inches diameter ... . Rs. 19 ,,

NOTE.—The prices quoted are for the Medals and Cases only. Any engraving or inscription which may be ordered to be cut upon them will be subject to a further charge, varying according to the cost of production.

Gold Medals we make to order, at prices ranging from Rs. 50 to 200.

HAMILTON & Co.

Manufacturing Gold and Silversmiths, Calcutta.

J. CORFIELD & Co.

11, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET,

CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. CORFIELD & Co., Surgeon Dentists of Calcutta invite the attention of the Native community to their celebrated Artificial Teeth. These teeth are not, as many are made of ivory or bone, but are made purely of *stone*. They may therefore be worn by Orthodox Hindus, without violence to their caste prejudices.

When fitted by Messrs. Corfield and Co.'s process these artificial teeth cause no pain and give no discomfort to the wearer, they are exact imitations of natural teeth, and enable the wearer to articulate properly, and to masticate perfectly, any and every kind of food. They thus not only contribute largely to the personal comfort but also improve the general health by ensuring the proper mastication of food, which cannot be accomplished by those who have lost their teeth and are without good artificial substitutes.

Prices regulated to suit the means of all classes.

CONSULTATION FREE

Observe the address.

J. CORFIELD & Co.

11, Old Court House Street,

(NEXT TO F. AND C. OSLER,)

Calcutta.

DICK'S

New Patent Fire Exterminator
L'Extincteur

IS BEYOND ALL QUESTION

THE BEST MACHINE

EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC FOR PREVENTING SERIOUS CONFLAGRATIONS.

It is portable.
It is self-acting.
It is always reliable.
It can be used without a moment's loss of time.
It can be used by one person, male or female.
It is harmless to life and health.
One Gallon of its contents (water super-saturated with Carbonic Acid Gas) is of more value than 20 Gallons of ordinary water.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

75,000 EXTINCTEURS have been sold in 11 years.

Over 9,350 Fires have been extinguished by their use *alone*.

Special Reports from 257 Cotton Spinners, Manufacturers, Dyers, and others have been received, which, summed up, are as follows:—

Of 704 *Outbreaks of Fires in Mills*, 692 *were extinguished by EXTINCTEURS alone.*

Percentage of Fires extinguished, 98¼ *per cent.*

For prices and particulars apply to the SOLE AGENTS,

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,
9, *Esplanade Row, Calcutta.*

THE SECRETS OF SUCCESS AT THE BAR.

Price Re. 1; Postage one Anna.

To be had at the Calcutta Book Depôt from Messrs. Rymohun Sen and Cousins, No. 134, Shiddeshur Chunder's Lane, Champatollah, Calcutta.

ESTABLISHED IN 1875.

DATTA'S Laboratory. **HOMŒOPATHIC**

No. 312, Chitpore Road; Bartalah, Calcutta,
TERMS EASY—Cash.

☞ *Price List with Calender* 1879, *free to the customers only. Postage* ½ *anna, price* 2 *annas.*

B. K. DATTA,
Homœopathic Practitioner.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LD.

BRANCH OF SOCIETE GENERALE OF PARIS.

This Company is now prepared to undertake the lighting, temporarily or permanently, of Streets, Squares, Gardens, Palaces, Town Halls, Concert or Assembly Rooms, Durbar Halls, Railway Stations, Workshops, Factories, Mills, Press-houses, Docks, Jetties, Bridges, Towers, Beacons, Light-houses, Steamers, and any place where night work is carried on.

The light is further Specially suited for nautches, marriage fetes, Fairs, Balls and such entertainments.

Estimates will be forwarded on application to the General Manager or Chief Engineer, care of

GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & Co.,
Calcutta,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.

The Medicine for Leprosy of all kinds is for sale at a reduced price. Apply to

RAJKRISTO MOOKERJI,
Belghoriah.

TO LET.

Premises No. 13, Modhoo Roy's Lane,
,, ,, 5, Kristodas Pal's Lane
Apply to *Printer*

By appointment,
To HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

Calcutta,

AYUR VEDA MEDICAL HALL,
No. 146, *Lower Chitpore Road.*

C. K. SEN & CO'S

Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.*, 8 *Annas*
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN. & Co. 's
CURE FOR HYDROCELE.

If the disease be of one years standing, the use of one box only of this medicine is sure to cure. If it be of long standing, the regular use of the medicines for a longer period will cure 90 cases out of 100, and it is warranted to remove all complications such as fever, debility &c. however long they may have existed. It also restores the virile powers which have been lost on account of the malady.

Price per box Rs. 2, postage & 8 annas.
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN. & CO.'S
Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eye-sight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. *Postage &c.*, 10 *As.*
2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO. 'S
Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual constipation, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.
Postage 4 As.

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINOD LAL SEN, KOBIRAJ,
Manager

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

OR

PAINFUL MENSTRUATION (বাদক বেদনা)

A single administration during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception."

For particulars apply to Dr. Bhoobun Mohun Sircar, No. 77, Mooktaram Baboo's Street, Chore Bagan, Calcutta.—**Price Rs. 3-8,**

Sole Agents. B. M. SIRCAR. & Co.

FOR SALE.

A light, easy running and strong built omnibus containing 11 seats, a Steuart's Sidesweep C. spring Buggy and a Grey Arab horse entire. Apply to Babu Hurry Prosonno Chatterjee, Translation Department High Court.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.	Rs.	As.
Per Month	1	2
,, Annum	11	8
,, Single Copy	0	8

IN MOFUSSIL.		
In Advance per Annum	13	4
Arrear Do.	15	8

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.	Rs.	As.
Per line	0	4

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No 108, BARANUSSY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA